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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,554.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

ate of iling turday. -39 P. M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509	…………	……
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512	…………	……
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	…………	……

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting, amer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the ALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, e day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The tention of Passengers is called to the importance having their Baggage labelled with port of desation.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day sailing. All Passengers must attend at that ace between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for edical inspection by the Health Officer of the t, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail unless so examined and conveyed thence Company's Tenders. Special attention is ected to these regulations, which are imperative der the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ally on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the aits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued vourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

ate of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	…………	……
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	…………	……
13th „	EGYPT	7912	…………	……
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	…………	……
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	…………	……
10th „	PERSIA	7951	…………	……
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MOREA	11000	…………	……
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	…………	……
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	…………	……

T.=Through Steamer.

NTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

HE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 RECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available r Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RINDLAY GROOM & CO.

ASSAGES	Booked without charge.
ERTHS	Carefully Selected.
ANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
AGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
ASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	460	704	352	598	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	334	598
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	579	926	406	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	993	517	798	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	652	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	••	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	...	Nov. 10
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	Nov. 21
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	...	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	...	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	...
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14	...	1909 Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	1909. Jan. 18	1909. Feb. 16	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 30	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 29th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 30th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,128	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,163	Magnes	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,589	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To call on	
KOERBER	3,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Berguglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 383
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 603
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
Tyeding
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

PERFECT PIANOS

LIPP PIANOS	LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND	THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,	Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.	Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.	Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System	Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71	For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38	„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

Rs. 1,500,

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1872
AND
EVER SINCE THE BEST.

PEARSE & Co.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

FRENCH & MOCHA
COFFEE.

We Sell COFFEE
AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

To be had from all respectable Merchants and from

PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible] above. [illegible] Price [illegible] Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. [illegible]AY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly [illegible] The Nerve Brain and Nerve Food [illegible] VETARZO [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every [illegible]

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3,

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DOULTON'S GERM-PROOF FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON. ENGLAND.

54 135

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the TIME within which they are entitled to a preferential allotment of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, EXPIRES on SATURDAY next, 31st October.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Company's Board of Directors the Public are hereby notified that on and after the 1st Proximo, the undermentioned HALF-ANNA FARES will be ABOLISHED; viz:—

(1). ½ anna direct Fare between Bori Bunde and Crawford Market.

(2). ½ anna Transfer Fares for children all over the Company's System.

A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1908.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1909.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 5 p.m., on the 30th November, 1908, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores:—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oils in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinder and Axle, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, &c.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs Re. 1 from the Undersigned.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store-keeper,
H. H. The N.G.S. Rys. Co., Ld.

SECUNDERABAD, 22nd OCTOBER, 1908.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1909:—

I. Mineral Oils.
II. Oils, Waste & Tallow.
III. Miscellaneous Stores.

2. Further information regarding the supply and Tender Form and Specification for each of the above items can be had on application to the Superintendent of Stores, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras.

3. Tenders will be received up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1908, and should be addressed in a sealed cover, to the AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed.—

"TENDER FOR MINERAL OILS."—
" Miscellaneous Stores. ... Broad Gauge Section."
" Do. do. ... Metre Gauge Section."
" Oils, Waste & Tallow. ... Do. "
" Do. do. ... Broad Gauge Section."

as the case may be.

4. Printed copies of Tender Forms can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Rayapuram, Madras, on payment of Re. 1 each.

5. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. This amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, or to the Company's Cashier at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers but retained towards the security required from successful Tenderers.

6. For the due fulfilment of the contract the successful Tenderer should deposit with the Railway Company, security to the extent decided by the Superintendent of Stores, which in case of failure of contract will be liable to forfeiture to the Railway Company.

7. The contractor will be required to execute a stamped Agreement on receiving notice that his Tender has been accepted and will bear the cost of stamping the Agreement and Schedule Form.

8. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Post Box No. 55,
Madras, N. E. 20-10-1908.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF PART OF FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME OTHERWISE KNOWN AS SCHEME I.

WHEREAS a Notification of an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme I), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette," of the 22nd December, 1898, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme in a part thereof different to that part which is the subject of this Notification.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in a part of the said Scheme by including therein the land hereinafter mentioned and altering the boundaries of the two building plots affected by such inclusion and the said Trustees have altered such part for the purpose of making such improvement.

And whereas the said improvement involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of a certain piece of land coloured red and bounded by red lines on the map (plan No. 24, dated 21st July 1908), which was not specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 29 (2) (e) of the said Act that the said part of the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered part of the Scheme are as follows:—

On the North, South and West.—The lands, the property of the said Trustees and known as portions of Plots Nos. 42 and 43, of their First Nagpada Estate.

On the East.—The passage 10 feet in width leading from 2nd Peerkhan Street in a Northerly direction between Plot Nos. 41 and 42, of the said First Nagpada Estate.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the altered part of the Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire, Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LAST 3 NIGHTS

ELLIS OPERA CO.
(By special arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMANN.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AMASIS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 30TH,
FLORODORA.
SATURDAY, OCT., 31ST.
LAST MATINEE.
THE GEISHA, 5 P.M.
LAST NIGHT.
SERGT. BRUE.

Prices, Rs. 4, 2, 1. Boxes, Rs. 40.
Plan at ROSE and CO.

IN AID OF THE
HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.
Under the Patronage and Immediate presence of the
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.
BALLIWALLA'S VICTORIA COMPANY
WILL GIVE A
CHARITY PERFORMANCE
ON MONDAY, 2ND NOV. 1908, AT 9 P.M.
AT
Balliwalla's Grand Theatre, (*Tardeo*),
WHEN
LIEL-O-NEHAR,
An Urdu adaptation of Bulvar Lytton's
"NIGHT AND DAY,"
will be staged.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
CARTER.
CARTER.
THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER
AND
PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.
He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.
IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM.
IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.
He is the first Magician who Answers the Name.
ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.

The	The Mysterious Chinese Wizard.
Seven	The Mysteries of the Yogi.
Wonders	The Magical Divorce.
Of	The Bewildering "Flyto."
The	Corinne's Impersonations.
World.	The Astral Hand.

THE GREAT PARSI MIRACLE,
"LEVILATION."
The Mystery of L'Hassa.
Psychic ABIGAIL PRICE. Marvel.
THE EIGHTH WONDER.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4 Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance to commence at 9-30 P. M.

NOTICE.

Mr. Carter will pay to charity or to the performer, any East Indian juggler, who will show him the ropetrick, which is described by travellers, of causing a rope to stand in air, with a boy to climb to top of rope, and then disappear,—Mr. Carter will give to charity Rs. 1,000 to any one who will show him this trick.

H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.

TO-NIGHT!! AND EVERY NIGHT. EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

ON THE MAIDAN
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
The most up to date one in India.
ENTIRELY NEW FILMS DELINEATING:
The Most Thrilling Events of the World
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE
will be shown in
TO-NIGHT'S FIRST GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

"The grand Film DIEPPE CIRCUIT 1908—is one of the most sensational subject of motor car races which has been known by all the world, and is a record for the numerous tragic accidents which happened; and amongst them is sadly recorded the death of the well known Chaffeur CISSAC and of his assistant.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, Pavilion has been greatly improved; one of the feature being the Velvet boxes whose grand appearance will impress the Public of being in one of the finest Theaters of Europe. The draperies inside and outside of the Pavilion have been executed by Messrs Evans, Fraser and Co., of Bombay, and cannot fail to be admired. The grounds are also most beautifully laid out with thousands of colored Electric Lights, Games, Fairy Bowers, etc., and no troubles and expenses have been spared to render the place as comfortable as possible, and where the general public can spend a very pleasant hour.

The PRINCESS STRING BAND will play a choice programme every evening and the well-known Pianist Mr. PHILLIP will accompany the Films.

Another attraction of the Show will be the Buffet under European management.

What a lot of good things may be made for the tea-table by the aid of
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The Sure Raising Powder
Light, crisp loaves, delicious cakes, tarts, pies, scones.
And the process is so simple, too!
One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.
Don't use any other raising agent, though.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opp. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure, Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-2 per tin. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick, All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ON VIEW.—Late Mr. Robert Low and others' Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suit, Roll Top Office table, Cottage Piano, Books, Wearing Apparel, Motor-Car, etc., at Storm Hall, Mazagon, next to Bhundarwara Reservoir. Sale on Sunday, 1st November.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PRICES FROM
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Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.......................................£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES. GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for £s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907) " 90,402
Annual Income " 1,405,950
Assets " 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD. Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 5	65 10	49 6	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 5	61 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A RATES CLERK for Railway Office in India. Pay up to Rs. 350 according to qualifications. Only thoroughly experienced and competent men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of present employment should be sent to "RATES," care of this Paper.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States with best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE on SATURDAY, 31st October, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Northcote, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture, glassware and crockery ware, wind proof lamps, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Mr. F. Rachels and Co., Hamburg, (by Rose and Co.,) in good order, carpets, gents' swift bicycle, 12 H. P. Motor Car, 5 seated, 2 cylinders by Darracque in working order, S. B. rifle by Army and Navy, etc. the property of A. E. Sherring, Esqr., late Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

The property is on view.

N.B.—The motor car may be inspected or given trial before the sale on applying to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjivandass and Nanabhoy Barjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being partly in Rampart Road and partly in Bake House Lane in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34, New No. 4875, Old Survey No. 1392 and New Survey No. 9498 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Bake House Lane and partly by the property of the P and O Steam Navigation Company, on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Nowroji Manekji Wadia and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1086 and 1173 and Street No. 8, 12, 22, 25 and 27 and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Company and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, at 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY next, the 1st November, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Storm Hall," Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle and next to "Bhandarwara Reservoir," valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, meatsafe, cupboard, Treacher's water filter, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, corner and side cabinets, chiffoniers, carved overmantle mirror wall brackets, hatstand, easy and folding chairs, single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror wardrobes and almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, English-bath tub, Hyderabad and Indian carpets, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, clocks, hall standing lamps, old China vases and jars, large size roll topped office table, pigeon-hole, cupboard, plate glass door, book cases, ebonized sweet-toned cottage piano by Knake of Berlin, violins and banjo by Rose, engineering and other books, gold hunting minute repeater chronograph, watch, gold watch chain, wearing apparel, one De Dion engine 8 H.-P. motor car to seat 4 persons, in good order, refrigerator ice box, camphorwood and teakwood clothes chests, harness, etc., the property of the late Robert Low, Esq., Superintendent and Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Worli, on Mahalaxmi Road.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Hajibhoy Khaki, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indentures of mortgage and further charges respectively, dated 29th day of January, 1906, and 15th day of September, 1906, the following property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendri land or ground together with a chawl and five stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4970 Square Yards or thereabouts, the Fazendars whereof are Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Knight, and Mr. Bhagwandass Narotamdas, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 16a and 16b, and Ward Nos. 114 (2) and 114 (3) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on towards the East by a public road from Breach Kandy to Worli, otherwise called Mahalaxmi Road, on or towards the west by the land of Jairam Govindji, on or towards the north by the land of Abdool Habib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office Nos. 13-15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain Miles, will sail to-day for Arae Bay, with ballast.

The steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J Salvasen sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—one British Officer, Miss and Capt Keyes, Mr and Mrs A E C Bird, Capt and Mrs Chrystie, Mr F Crow, Mr C J Peterson, Mr H J Blasedale, one native officer, Mr E S Hindee, Mrs Saunders, Mrs Nazareth, Mr A J D'Souza and a number of deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Capt H McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel W Hill, Dr. Davar, Mr Heather, Mr Adamson, Rev C B Gray, Messrs Colleer, Whitakes, Rodrigues, Atkinson, Bomonji, Tekchund, H Khinisingh, 8 native students and 347 deck.

The M Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney 2,498 tons Captain A Henris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers, she will sail to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Lt E Stocken	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Lt Com lr Shuter	R Navy
In the Stream.		
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Gadner	R JM
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Dobson	R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt G O Forteath	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 28.

Abbotsford	2852	Scroggie		The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden	2345	Galloways		E Latham & Co
Brasiliana	2438	Tunbiyo		Cary Bros Co
Bahadur	2936	Cabbin		T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen		W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022	House		R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies		James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvurn		M M & Co
Calcutta	2241	Young		T M & Co
Fultala	2702	Allen		M M & Co
Frankley	2618	Yell		....
Hild	720	Salvesen		F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva	2572	Nicholas		T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb		S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr		W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt		W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran	2413	Smith		The Bombay Co
Kola	510	Moxon	P Gulf	M M & Co
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi 23-10	M M & Co
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	K'chi	M M &Co
Loodiana	2124	Ross		M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler		M M & Co
Melbourne	2394	Stafford		Finlay Muir & Co
Mazagon	3279	Lowe		M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col		T M & Co
Nadir	2041	Wright		T Morrison & Co
Plassy	4412	Notley		Transport
Persia	4198	Haughton	London 24-10	P & O Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward		....
Singapore	2736	Taylor		K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster		Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin		Shah S N Co
Sydney	249	Henrie		M Maritimes & Co
Strathdee	2846	White		W & A G & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope		W & A G & Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont		S Wallace & Co
Singu	1912	Murison		S Wallace & Co
Sealda	3438	Brown		M M & Co
Seirstad	607	Tasarge		....
Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker		N Y Kaisha
Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering		Bombay Co
Wearmouth	2339	Catto		....
Wadington	2659	Jarsen		....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	C'gong	5-11	F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	2-11	F Muir & Co
C&R Lichtenfels	3623	Freriches	Calcutta via K'chi	1-11	W & A G & Co
D&E W Hall	2238	Jenkins	K'chi	30-10	K N & Co
F Uriana	3384	Brooks		30-10	M M & Co
G Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	3-11	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Busseh	1-11	B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	31-10	B & PSNCo
L Kema	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	4-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	Jeddah	30-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	3-11	S Smidt & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Pohlenz	Zanzibar	2-11	A Strandes
P Canara	3889	Wilson	Antwerp	31-10	M M & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co
Offside L					
Saraswati	443	Ismail	repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	28-10	Bo S N CoLd
Mahamadi	547	Ahmed	M'lore	30-10	Bo S N Co Ld
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11	W & A G & Co
3 Walton Hall	3203	Leary	Genoa		K Nixon & Co
5 Florida	2029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11	J M & Co
8 Koerber	3163	Toresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9 City of Glasgow	4112	Greenhorn	K'chi	3-11	K Nixon & Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11	P & O Co
15 Bulimba	1607	Chaffel	Busreh	2-11	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	31-10	B & P S N Co
M W D D					
Salsette	2891	Levellen	Aden	31-10	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Sydney	Henrie	Sydney, Oct 5
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, &c
	Fifes	Harrison	Calcutta
	Oceana s	Hide	Shanghai, &c
	Ardova s	Smith	Mormugoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sydney, Henrie, for Marseilles.
" Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Trocas, Miles, for Aroe Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Takasaki Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Elysia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Lichtenfels, for Karachi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palawan, arrived at London on the morning of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—123 bales hemp, 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—4,083 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 18 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 1,000 cwts mussoor, 5,000 cwts castorseed, 7,340 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 960 cwts castorseed, 2,095 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, T Koobchand; 45 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—165 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—487 bales cotton-waste, 104 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 275 bales cotton-waste, H Bhaejnath.

Canara s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 999 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed, 10,717 cwts teelseed,, 960 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—150 cwts gum, Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 9 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 10 bales twist, B Brady and Co ; 250 cwts gum, G Tajpal ; 125 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—125 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 112 cwts sharkfins, K N Mianee and Co ; 500 bales twist. M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Muru s—150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales cotton, S Framjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,670 bales cotten, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th October.

510.—Detail for the week ending 31st instant.

To-day Thursday, 29th inst—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 30th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

4 "A" Coy. will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti (and not on Thursday as notified.)

Saturday, 31st inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	0	0	p. m.	0	0
Teheran ...	28	1	35 p.m.	0	57
Suez	28	2	35 p m.	0	23

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bussora (28-10-08)

Though Sir William Gregory was a keen sportsman, and even acted as a handicapper, Sir Henry McCallum has been the first Ceylon Governor to identify himself with the local turf to the extent of owning a winning horse, and the enthusiasm on the Havelock racecourse on Thursday over Briar Bush's victory in the Colonial Stakes for Australian griffin ponies was as great as it was spontaneous. His Excellency has marked the unique event by sending "Mr. Dan" a signed photograph, which the veteran trainer will prize. The sport yesterday, contrary to expectations, was favoured by fine weather. There was a bright crowd, and the racing was excellent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—October 24, at Madras, the wife of W. K. Green, of a daughter.

LOVELUCK—October 14, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of E. Burton Loveluck, Indian Police, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—October 24, at Madras, the wife of Cecil C. Mitchell, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-28m., 1-14a. Low water, 7-20m., 7-16a.

High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting 11-30 a. m.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 30.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with the English mails of 16th October, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 2-11m., 1-57a. Low water, 8-2m., 7-53a.

Saturday, October 31.—Goa Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Bombay, Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th, Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets 6h. 7m. High water, 3-2m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-42a.

Sunday, November 1.— 20th Sunday after Trinity : All Saints' Day. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 4-3m., 6-28a. Low water, 10-24m., 9-56a.

Monday, November 2.—Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker." Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-23m., 5-37a. Low water, 0-32m., 11-39a.

Tuesday, November 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-45m., 7-14a. Low water, 1-11a.

Wednesday, November 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, Carter the Miracle Worker, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 7·54m., 8-29a. Low water, 1-22m., 2-31a.

Bombay Standing Committee.—The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation has been postponed for next Friday.

Y.M.C.A.—An address to men will be delivered on the subject "How to read the Bible" by Rev. J. F. Edwards. All men are cordially invited.

The Advocate-General of Bombay.—Mr. T. J. Strangman, the newly-appointed Advocate-General, who had gone home, has returned to Bombay and assumed charge of his duties.

Half-anna Tramway Tickets.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company announce that, from 1st November next, half-anna fares from Bori Bunder to Crawford Market, and half-anna fares for children, will be abolished by order of the Board of Directors.

Street Accident.—The horse attached to the carriage of Mr. J. W. Crook of Tardeo took fright at the sound of a cracker explosion, when being driven along Churni Road, on Tuesday evening. It dashed into a hack victoria coming from the opposite side. Both carriages were damaged, but no occupants were injured.

A Tour round the World.—A native contemporary states that Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, the philanthropic young lady who has given her jewellery of the value of twelve lakhs of rupees, for the establishment of an Orphanage for Parsi girls, intends to go on a tour round the world with three or four Parsi ladies as travelling campanions.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Sydney" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. to-day the 29th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden, Berbera, Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar, will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel Mail for France closes at 8-0 a. m. the same day.

Band at the Parel Institute.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p. m., to-day.

March	Sylvia	Monk
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Valse	Violettes	Waldtenfel
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Sydney Jones
Characteristic Piece	In the Chapel	Eilenberg
Serenade	Sizilietta	Von Blow
Highland Patrol	Wee Macgreegor	Amers

THEFT IN A PRINTING PRESS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Abdulla Din Mahomed and two other Mahomedans with the theft of Rs.100, the property of their master Rasulji Gulam Husein. The evidence showed that the accused were employed in a printing press owned by the complainant. A box was kept in the office where some charity money was placed. On the night of the 24th instant the complainant shut his office and left the key in charge of the first accused. Next morning the complainant coming to the office missed the money and asked the first accused to explain. The latter said that the other accused had taken the key and entered the house during the night. The camplainant informed the police and the accused were arrested. Rs. 33 were found on the accused. The Magistrate convicted them of theft as servants and sentenced them each to two months', rigorous imprisonment

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, October 28.

The area of low pressure in the Arabian Sea has moved northwards and is now shown off the Kathiawar Coast.

It has given a few falls of rain in Bombay, the Deccan and the Konkan Coast, but clouds in Gujarat and Lower Sind have decreased.

There has been nearly general rain in South-East Madras and skies are moderately to heavily colouded in the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui, one and a half inches ; Ahmednagar, half ; Nellore, 1 ; Madras, 5 ; Cuddalore, 3 ; Coimbatore, 1 ; Cuddapah, three-fourths.

Humidity is normal or in defect in Northern India and in excess at most stations in the Deccan.

Temperature rose in East Gujarat and the adjacent districts to the east and south and in these areas is considerably in excess.

Forecast.—Nearly genoral rain is probable in the south-east of the Peninsula.

The following copy of a weather telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

October 28.

Storm signal.—The depression in the Arabian Sea is now approaching Kathiawar and may have developed into a Cyclonic storm. Hoist warning signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH OCTOBER.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	88·6	69·1	...	0·00
Jask (27th)	92·8	73·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	91·3	79·1	...	0·00
Multan	91·3	58·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	84·9	49·4	...	43·39
Lahore	89·9	54·2	...	30·46
Sirsa	92·8	55·6	...	21·04
Ambala	89·5	58·0	...	17·00
Delhi	90·2	64·7	...	37·60
Agra	90·5	61·0	...	33·31
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	92·5	67·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	91·9	56·5	...	32·43
Allahabad	92·6	61·0	...	32·93
Jacobabad	98·1	58·8	...	2·80
Karachi	91·0	67·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	88·9	56·7	...	33·41
Jaipur	92·2	56·1	...	35·01
Kotah	92·0	56·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	94·1	...	...	11·45
Dwarka	97·3	70·0	...	13·35
Veraval	86·7	64·7	...	21·13
Rajkot	96·9	77·3	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	97·6	73·7	...	23·96
Surat	97·6	74·5	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	98·6	77·6	...	82·51
Deesa	99·3	75·7	...	37·44
Neemuch	91·0	65·9	...	24·01
Indore	91·1	59·3	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	87·0	63·1	...	58·22
Saugor	89·1	56·3	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	94·1	66·0	...	36·76
Khandwa	96·2	62·4	...	18·61
Akola	93·7	65·6	...	32·27
Amraoti	91·8	66·6	...	30·62
Nagpur	90·6	68·8	...	47·98
Chanda	88·5	64·6	...	58·95
Raipur	87·2	63·5	...	46·11
Bombay	88·1	66·6	0·35	53·31
Ratnagiri	88·3	76·4	0·01	82·95
Mormugao	84·0	75·9	0·04	108·66
Karwar	86·8	75·7	...	136·22
Malegaon	94·4	73·5	...	12·33
Ahmednagar	86·9	75·1	0·41	15·92
Poona	87·0	71·5	0·04	19·29
Sholapur	91·8	69·3	0·11	24·81
Bijapur	89·2	70·4	...	14·58
Belgaum	85·3	70·2	0·12	53·83
Aurangabad	91·7	68·6	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	73·2	...	52·03
Hyderabad	85·8	70·2	...	86·91
Mangalore	85·7	69·2	0·89	145·61
Calicut	87·3	74·9	0·07	95·61
Cochin	87·2	76·3	0·07	79·35
Colombo	84·5	73·5	0·85	19·83
Masulipatam	86·8	74·6	0·05	23·99
Bellary	90·5	70·3	...	11·85
Cuddapah	89·7	73·1	0·86	22·40
Madras	85·5	73·5	5·05	37·28
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	0·17	13·46
Coimbatore	87·4	70·3	1·21	11·95
Trichinopoly	89·1	73·8	0·16	23·38
Negapatam	86·4	74·5	0·62	28·33

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average except in the north Punjab where it has increased and is now in excess. Temperature is normal. Ambala and Delhi have westerly winds; the other stations report calms.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud persists at Jhansi but elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is in defect. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Lower Sind but elsewhere contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly at Karachi; the other stations have calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is now in excess at Veraval and Surat but continues generally in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature has risen except in Cutch and West Central India and both maximum and minimum are higher than usual nearly everywhere. Winds are south-westerly at Surat and north-north-easterly to easterly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is generally normal but night temperature is in excess in the western districts. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·35inch. of rain. Skies are heavily overcast at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal. Winds are east-south-easterly at Bombay, easterly at Mormugao ; the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen, the largest amount being 0·41inch at Ahmednagar. Skies are clear in parts of north Bombay Deccan but are elsewhere moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is generally above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high, the excess at Malegaon amounting to 13°. Winds are south-easterly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Arabian Sea, instead of filling up, has moved northwards and is to-day lying off the Kathiawar Coast. But the only precipitation of importance associated with it has been at Bombay and at Ahmednagar. Pressure is now more than 1-10 inch in defect round the Gulf of Cambay.

Another area of low pressure is shown off Malabar. Mangalore records 0·87inch of rain and sikes are also overcast in the whole area.

Over the rest of South India rain has been general, the heaviest fall having been at Madras (5-05inch). Wind directions at Madras and Negapatam indicate unsettled weather in the south-west of the Bay.

Nearly general rain is probable in South India. A few showers may occur in the Konkan, the Deccan and Kathiawar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th October was 29·846 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no tempertature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s "Arcadia," Oct. 30.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Heyland, Mr W A
Jackson, Major
Jackson, Mrs and infant
Jackson, Miss
Sage, Mr H C V and Mrs
Sachse, Mr J A and Mrs
Beadon, Maj, Mrs and child
Chapman, Mr W L B
Backwell, Rev F C and Mrs
Squires, Mr J C
Guest, Mr S V
Warran, Mr E
Worren, Mr
Litchfield, Mr and Mrs
Marrow, Mr W G
Harvey, Miss J W
Fielding, Mr H M
Walsh, Miss H
Walsh, Mr J E and Mrs

Beatson, Col F C
Duckett, Mr F J
Seton, Maj B
Nicholson, Mr G
Humphrey, Mrs
Lellington, Mrs and 2 infants
Seymour, Mr E J
Wheatley, Mr A
Hastie, Miss T
Hall, Mrs M
Sinclair, Mr F
Blackburn, Mr T
Jacob, Dr L
Morrow, Miss
Seton, Mrs B and 2 children
Samad, Mr A
Close, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Smith, Mrs M and infant
Slanton, Lt-Col C J and Mrs
Hunter, Capt W J and Mrs and infant
Bird, Mr L W
Ogg, Capt A C
McConaghy, Capt J G
Tyndall, Capt H S and Mrs
Gwalkin, Mr F
Lee, Lt W C H
Irwin, Lt T S
Deane, Mrs O M
Taggart, Maj H A
Pope, Mr A H
Fitzpatrick, Miss D D
Smyth, Miss Johnson
Grant, Mrs
Gibb, Miss
Boistagon, Maj G H
Humphrey, Mr R F
Tillard, Mr T H
Bite, Col J E
Rowtury, Mrs E and Miss
Burning, Mr A W
Walker, Mr J and Mrs
Fiennes, Miss
Boyd, Mr H A and Mrs
Young, Mr F
Hamilton, Mr John W
Kiariest, Mr J H
Hutchison, Lt H S
Sannay, Capt F R
Lchnudila, Mr E

Gray, Capt W
Lynn, Mr G
Bennett, Mr W L
Hodgkinson, Capt G and Mrs
Walker, Mr J and Mrs
Paterson, Lt F J
Ward, Mr T J
Moore, Miss
Russell, Maj the Hon and Mrs
Gall, Mr L
Innes Lillington, Capt
Benn, Capt J P
Sutherland, Mrs
Fraser, Dr J S
Wills, Mr D A
Fletcher, Miss G M
Arundel Barker, Mrs M C
Arundel Barker, Mr D
Hardinge, Capt H R
Proctor, Mr W
Erskine, Maj K D and Mrs
McPherson, Mr S
Taggart, Mrs
Blair, Mr R
Greenwell, Mr G H
Graham, Mr J
James, Mr F
Pate, Mr E
Wilson, Mr N C
Langridge, Mr T F and Mrs
Smith, Mr W P

FROM BRINDISI.

MacNeil, Capt H D
Houston, Lt R
Richards, Hon Mr Justice
McNaughton, Mr H P W
Gubbay, Mr S
Keys, Mr C F

Audley, Mr J
Bridge, Mr G
Bethell, Mr and Mrs L N
Lambert, Capt H
Hormusji Mr S

FOR KARACHI.

Rundle, Mrs A and Miss
Meares, Mr G W Mrs and infant
Gover, Lt B C
Vernon, Mr H B

Fleming, Mr W E
Hathonwaite, Lt J C
Docoll, Mrs E A
Beatson, Col F C

FOR RANGOON.

Arnold, Mr G F
Britton, Mr C J
Eains, Mr W

Shaw, Mr J J N
Turner, Mr W

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "Sydney" Oct. 29.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Sydney" to-day from Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the Shed on 10-45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Shed, with all their baggage at 9-30 a.m.—

Brown, Mr A D
Lecoutour, Mrs
Archibald Hunter, General Sir
Droz, Mr G
Gentil, Mr
Hunter, Mr T C C
Estcourt, Mrs E A child and inft
Graydon, Mr A
Psychand, Mr
Javeri, Mr
Mehra, Mr D N
Granger, Mr P
Durand, Miss E
Abigail, Rev W J
Desai, Mr A C
Dinnath, Mr D
Iyengar, Mr S N S
Mohamed, Mr Ayub
Davies, Mr T
Mustafa, Reza Mr
Pal, Mr J K

Grumbley, Sergt
Vyss, Mr M M
Noel, Mrs and 2 children
Lorette, Mr
Noel, Mr
Fraysse, Mr wife and 3 children
Surna, Mr E
Surna, Mrs
Pictri, Mr
Pictri, Mrs and inft
Galupe, Mr wife and baby
Bilves, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Hostes, Mr L and wife
Finelli, Mr wife and 3 children
Malmiller, Mr wife and 6 children
Raudoux, Mr
Oadard, Mr
Clement, Mr and Mrs W C 2 children and inft

PORTSAID.

Bagge, Mr D

Aulanne, Mr J

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researche and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-puruleut discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

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PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

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LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908.

Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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ASK FOR . . .
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and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

POLICE METHODS OF PROSECUTION.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The final result in the Punjab Chief Court of the trial held at Rawalpindi of two accused sentenced to death for dacoity with murder by the Sessions Judge of that Division, deserves more than a passing comment. The full text of the Chief Court judgment appeared in our issue of the 19th ultimo, and, taking the facts from that judgment, it is not very difficult to gather from them some instructive ideas in police working.

One night at Buchal village in the Patagang "tahsil" in Attock district a "bania" was murdered by five robbers who got clear away. The affair was prompty reported, but the watchman and headman who went to make the report did not implicate themselves in a charge against fellow villagers, and omitted to mention that Lal Khan, an Awan by caste, and Jawala, a Khatri, both residents of the village, had been named by two eye-witnesses as members of the gang, and this despite the fact that both men were enemies of the murdered man. Next morning the Sub-Inspector of Police reached Buchal, and there the eye-witnesses alluded to at once added a third to the two names already disclosed and declared that Khan Beg, another Awan, was also one of the gang. But, they declared, they could not identify the other two. Khan Beg was also declared to be in debt to the deceased. The houses of Lal Khan and Jawala were promptly searched without results, but that of Khan Beg was not touched, for some reason not disclosed. Two or three days later Lal Khan's house was again searched and yielded a post-card written by one Saadulla, a Pathan of the Mianwali district. This post-card did not allude to the murder, possibly because correspondence regarding contemplated murders is not usually carried on on post-cards; and besides that the date showed that it was written many months previously. The Police now dropped the case against Jawala and Khan Beg and directed attention to the clue furnished by the post-card. We imagine that they profoundly distrusted the good faith of the charge against KhanBeg—who was not at first implicated by the eye-witnesses. Possibly, too, they mistrusted those eye-witnesses further—because their identifications were not reported in the first instance. However this may be, the Police extended their activities to Mianwali district where the house of one Jahana, a Pathan of village Pai Khel, was searched and some suspicious property found there. Another man, Mir Khan's house at Buchal also yielded some ornaments—subsequently identified as the murdered man's property. That this search was very badly conducted appears only to clear, for a further search made twelve days later disclosed some bonds; and other documents, in which Mir Khan was alleged (and important point not cleared up) to have been interested, were found. Meanwhile negotiations had been opened by the Police with Jahana, and eventually he was given a pardon as an approver. Upon what grounds it was considered advisable to tender this pardon does not transpire. Jahana was a bird in hand: he may have been worth two or more in the bush but how Jahana proposed to put salt on their tails is far from clear. He is an Awan, and had no previous connection, he declares, with the Pathans of Sawans, another village in Mianwali. That declaration may be true, and we are not concerned to dispute it, but one thing is certain. The Indian approver who will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is a "rara avis." His pardon is in theory conditional on his telling the truth. In practice it is conditional on his giving just so much evidence as will satisfy the Police for the time being: and the Court which eventually tries the case has no guarantee whatsoever that he will not lie freely to save his pets or take the change out of his enemies. So it was in this case. Jahana told a story which implicated certain Pathans of Sawans, and, whether they were guilty or innocent, his tale was so full of improbabilities that it had to be rejected at the trial. The approver was in fact set at extremely difficult problem. He had to bring in Saadulla the writer of the post-card and the connecting link between Lal Khan and the Pathan accused. He had to account for several days, during which he says, he and his Pathan friends wandering aimlessly about the country. He had to explain how the murderers concealed swords on their persons—so that while in the train they could not sit down! But it does not for a moment follow that the Pathans were not concerned in the murder, and it is not explained how Saadulla, a Pathan of Sawans, came to be sending a post-card to Jahana, the Awan of Buchal. What the contents of that post-card were one would be interested to learn. We should also like to know how the bonds stolen from the murdered man came to be found in Mir Khan's house. Much, far too much, in this strange case remains obscure; and to the lay mind the police proceedings seem as queer as they could well be.

The nett result of the trial is that Lal Khan has been condemned to death. The approver Jahana of course escapes. The other accused have all been acquitted either by the Sessions Judge or by the Chief Court. The latter tribunal justly observes that if the discovery of the murdered bania's bonds in Mir Khan's house was mere trickery, what guarantee is there that the alleged discoveries in the houses of other accused were truly and honestly made? It is also sufficiently obvious that if the police did not act honestly in regard to these searches, no dependence can or ought to be placed upon the statements recorded by them as made from time to time by various persons, including the accused. It is absurd to contend that the police who engineer a false discovery of incriminating "pieces de conviction" are not capable of making a false record of depositions. Throughout the judgment of the Chief Court, we find frequent references to "police padding" which presumably means, if it means anything, that false witnesses have been induced to corroborate in detail the skeleton story put forward by the approver. It is not contended, so far as we are aware, that the Police were innocent of this misconduct; and if they were capable of such devices in a case in which the lives of half-a-dozen men were concerned, what conceivable guarantee is there that in cases of less moment even worse expedients will not be resorted to? The Chief Court speaks euphemistically of "padding," but in plain English, we imagine, it would be termed subordination of perjury, an offence which English Law justly regards as heinous. The highest tribunal in the Province has also condemned in no measured terms the action of the Police in procuring a pardon for the approver, and he now returns to his native village as a successful murderer and a Crown witness who has given no "quid pro quo" for his immunity. He is protected from prosecution for the murder and robbery in which he avowedly took part, and his evidence against his co-accused and very possible accomplices has been adjudged so false that, padded as it was by the Police, the men whom he denounced have been acquitted with flying colours. If they were innocent the result is regrettable, in as much as innocent men have been harassed by a trial on a capital charge and convicted by a Court of Session. If they were guilty, the result has been a grievous failure of justice. The question which arises from this unfortunate trial is whether the power of tendering pardons should not be withdrawn from the Police and the magistracy and be vested in the Local Government or Commissioners of Divisions. An obvious lesson is that the Police should be better educated and trained in the principles of evidence, not in its mere technicalities. We do not ask for the punishment of officials who have erred because they acted according to their lights, imperfect as those lights were, but we plead for the better instruction of the Police in the rules of fair play. Every mistake and all the methods of the Police in this case seem to be traceable to a determination to win it all hazards, fairly if possible, but if not by unfair means. Upon the administration of justice, especially criminal justice, the justification for British rule largely rests, and if that administration is tainted by suspicions of unfairness one of the strongest factors which make for its stability disappears. Under modern conditions the Police cannot afford to cherish antiquated methods, and the reorganization of the Department will be futile unless it is followed by a revolution in the undesirable methods of investigation so emphatically condemned by the Chief Court in this case.

WOMAN AND FIREARMS.

A Simla correspondent writes to the "Statesman":—"One of the first results of the tragedy which recently took place here, whereby a European girl lost her life, has been a remarkable activity in the gun trade. Small arms of every kind are in great demand not only in Simla, but apparently in the Presidency cities also judging by the fact that the supply of revolvers and of the weapons generally appropriated to personal defence has run out. Pistols are not to be had in Simla, and Bombay and Calcutta seem to have been denuded to meet demands near home which have doubtless been stimulated not only by the Jutogh affair, but by the lamentable murder of another English girl which occurred only the other day in a railway train." The recrudescence of lawlessness is thus being met by the determination of the classes who are or who think themselves threatened, to arm themselves so as to be in a position to encounter force by force. Sociologically, it is melancholy to chronicle the arming of one class against another. From the point of view, however, of the coming race, there is no reason why English women, who have successfully invaded most of the realms of sport which in the early and mid-Victorian days were supposed to be the peculiar demesne of men, should not aspire to skill in arms. For many centuries in Europe proficiency in the use of weapons of offence and defence was accounted with horsemanship, the manliest of all manly exercises. The fine manners of the French gentleman, the politeness of the Highlander, were directly connected with the knowledge that the persons with whom he came in contact wore arms and knew how to use them equally well with himself; while it has often been urged that the decay of manners which is so painfully apparent in the Scotland of to-day is directly traceable to the general disarmament which followed the rising of 1745. Apart, however, from the graces and courtesies of life, there is cause for real satisfaction in the fact that the modern English woman is training herself to pull a trigger without shutting her eyes and averting her head. We have no particular admiration for the "pretty horse-braker" of a past generation or for her modern counterpart who in India or Africa prides herself on her bag of big game. But there is a golden mean between the lady who can defend herself when attacked, and the Amazon who shoots the Kanara forest alone and on foot. Girls should unquestionably be trained to the use of fire-arms, not only in this country but elsewhere, just at they are taught to swim—in order to guard their lives. Nothing would so surely deter the lawless ruffian from violence as the knowledge that his intended victim was in all probability possessed of a revolver and accustomed to its use. It was the arming of the London Police with repeating weapons, not very long ago, that brought about a remarkable change in the manners and customs of the metropolitan burglar. The midnight housebreaker gave up the facile habit of shooting at sight when he found that his adversary had something better than a truncheon to reply with. The prevention of attack—whether in the house, the jungle, or the railway train—is the object which may likely enough be gained if the use of firearms becomes generally among those who have honour, property or life to lose.

It is, of course, as we have said unfortunate that the forces of disordered should have so outrun bounds as to give the shooting gallery a serious purpose. But, as was wittily said of the proposal to abolish capital punishment—"Que messieurs les assassins commencent."

OPENING OF QUARRY BAY DOCKS.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH":—Without the slightest ceremony of a formal character, the most important dock in the Far East, the largest and the most efficiently equipped, came into commission on the 3rd inst. when the steamship Sungkiang was received at the new repairing works of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Quarry Bay. It is impossible to overestimate the relation of the new works to the future of Hongkong, nor their potentialities in so far as the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is concerned. The dock in which the Sungkiang has been berthed has a length of 787 feet, which is a record in itself for the Orient but it is also furnished with tributary machinery—all in the manner of the princely house—which is bound to have its reflex on the ship-repairing and ship-building trade of the Colony. There cannot be two assays over the question as to the meaning and significance of those magnificent series of structures at the Eastern end of the Island, for it must be obvious that they will form a bulwark of trade centralisation. The only question is regarding their effect on the Company which has done so much towards the elevation of Hongkong as a shipping rendezvous. Possibly in the end the result will be that the Dock Company on the peninsula will be induced to even greater effort than it has exerted in the past in the endeavour to secure a modicum at least of outside business and in that respect none will deny that much can be done. The enterprise of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire cannot be considered in any view as a rivalry, although it is bound to affect the established conditions at Kowloon, nor can it be held as a selfish undertaking with an ulterior purpose. The business of the firm familiarly known as "B. and S.," has so many widespread ramifications that it can well afford to dispense with considerations other than those which interest it, while the fleet of vessels under the control of the firm is sufficient to account for the construction of docks and slipways which no other single firm would seriously contemplate in this part of the world. As we have hinted, even the slipways are of exceptional size, capable of accommodating vessels having a tonnage displacement of nearly 2,700, which ranks with anything beyond the confines of the mother country, and the capacity of its power is practically beyond compare. All this is good for Honkong, however hard it may hit the pioneer Dock Company, but incidentally it may induce that Company to bestir itself to greater efforts and, in Biblical phrase, seek pastures new. The omnipotence of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire is best made evident by their independence, an independence which verges on the autocratic but which is none the less for the benefit of this Colony, whose trial and tribulations grow havier day by day, and are allevated by the labours of such a combination of capital. The first ship to enter the dock is, as we have said, the "Sungkiang," a vessel of 987 tons, under the command of Captain Pennefather, and we may assume with that confidence born of knowledge that it is only the first of many whose defects and repairs have been transferred from Kowloon to Quarry Bay. It was a bold achievement in the first place to establish an immense docking venture at a place where natural difficulties abounded, but there can be no question as to its ultimate success. It is only to be hoped that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company will realise the increased necessity for vigilance in securing contracts and energy to prove the ability which undoubtedly rests with the employes. The opening of the new dock by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire is a memorable event and is certain to give anxiety in quarters other than Hongkong or other British possessions.

AT JAMRAIBAGH.

I have just come out, and dear Mamma hopes to polish me off before Betty's turn comes. This is a horrid little town, station they call it, but she expects to do it here. She says that she cannot afford to take me to the hills where there are crowds of girls and very undesirable men.

I have discovered that when Mamma speaks of desirable men she means Civilians. I used to think that any man who was neither military or clerical was a Civilian, but this is a grave mistake. Instead of being inclusive of all but a few it is exclusive of all but a few. It means something special; or rather it stands for a special service; the men themselves are not anything special at all. They think they are though; and everybody else thinks so too, and it is a fine thing to marry one of them, Mamma says. But these God-like beings have feet of clay. I know, because I tread on their toes quite often, and they don't stand much crushing. A real Titan couldn't be hurt that way.

Life here is not exhilarating, nor is it broadening, nor is it frivolous which last would be a redeeming feature in its monotony. We all follow the lead of one, and that one is the Collector. I wonder if other Collectors are like him. This man is very clever. He makes every one agree with him quite spontaneously, no matter what the subject. I have only been here a week and already my personality like that of the others is merging itself in his. This is not because dear Mamma is anxious that I shall cajole, ensnare and capture him, but because it is almost impossible to resist the combined influence of a body of people who seek only to follow where he goes.

There is another girl here who is "chasing" him, if what they say is true. I wonder if they talk like that about me? If they do, it is dear Mumma's fault. I am not going to carry him. I give my heart away, before I came out, to the nicest fellow in all England, and it hurts awfully when I think of it. Billy is cleverer than anybody here, and lots nicer.

Indian men limit themselves to a shocking degree. They have one idea, class; one place of resort, the club; one sport, pigsticking; one game, polo; one hobby, horses; one adjective, poisonous; and one thought, themselves. No I will not marry Mr. Lordoval. Possibly he will not ask me to, but if he does I might as well take him for I'll never live to see Billy if I don't. Dear Mamma will kill me. I have selected Mr. Lordoval for special attention, merely to annoy him, for he does not like unseasoned girls, bread-and-butter Misses, fresh from their nursery tea.

The first afternoon at the club was decidedly surprising. We found our Doctor's wife scolding the brown being whose duty it is to look after the tennis courts. One man, the Joint (an exceedingly lean one) was absorbed in a paper. He rose as we came up, greeted us with a polite smile, and remarked that it was a poisonous day. Duty done, he rattled his magazine and looked helplessly around, for the other men, I suppose. Dear Mamma, who is well up in the ways of small station men, perceived that he did not want to talk, and instantly lost herself in a paper. Mamma is very clever, she can fade away entirely when required to. I could not disappear, so I remained, but the lean Joint, whom I shall call the spare rib, apparently did not think that a lady with the stamp of a school girl upon her was worthy the notice of a gentleman. He wrapped himself up in his paper and I strolled away to ask Mrs. Goodheart why she did not let the men attend to all that.

She looked at me with mild surprise. "They are never here. They remain at their kutcheris up to the very last minute. I always do it."

A rattle of wheels presently announced the arrival of the tardy ones. Our D. S. P. is a big, fat man with a gracious air, but he is more silent than the rose. The Doctor came with him and the Collector, and his Assistant and awful little child whom no one but the lord of all can supress. His name is Borem. The Judge and his wife followed them; and an engineer who is in the station, but not of it, completed the party.

Mr. Borem came towards me wrestling with his coat of many colours.

"You play, don't you?" he asked me.

"Yes," I answered indifferently, resolved not to play with him.

"Awfully good game, is tennis," he ejaculated gingerly patting his forehead with his handkerchief. He threw down his coat and seized his bat. "Ready Lordoval," he shouted striding off. "Come on Tilly let us start."

I started. There was a general rush to the best court, partners were agreed upon, and the two surplus men returned—to ask us to play? Oh! no, they called for pegs and talked to each other about the races.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Goodheart, Mrs. Tilly and Miss Blount, a pretty girl who rides a stunning horse, consulted together and asked me to make a forth in their set. I was very glad to, for I was furiously angry. "Do you never have mixed sets?" I asked Grace during an interval after we had decided to play married vs. single.

"No," she replied with a little laugh of scorn. They don't think it good enough."

Mrs. Tilly was not at all a bad player. Quick and true, neither her serves nor her returns were things to be despised. We played a second set under the eyes of the men who looked on lazily, sipping their pegs, and when it was finished Mr. Borem actually came and complemented me.

"Jove! you can play," he chirruped. "Thought you said you couldn't."

Mamma laughed with happy satisfaction. "Nell has won quite a few tournaments at home" she stated, with pride.

"Jove!" said Mr. Borem again.

Mr. Lordoval and the D. S. P. had joined us now, and I saw respect and cautious interest lawning in their faces.

"I say," said Mr. Lordoval suddenly, beaming with condescension. "Are you on for another game?"

"I was about to ask Mr. West if he will take me on," I replied sweetly turning to the engineer who had been out of it. Dear Mamma reddened with annoyance; she gave me a withering look, and Mr. Lordoval nearly died of surprise. "If you admire my play so much," I continued gaily as I moved on to the court, "you can sit and watch me."

They actually did. Afterwards, as though it was feared so much interest might lift a mere girl above herself, they banded themselves together and talked rubbish, or what sounded like it, till someone proposed billiards. Left alone we four women strolled around the really lovely gardens, and finally rested on one of the benches surrounding the tank.

This is the prettiest spot in Jamraibagh. It is shaded by trees and bordered with flowers, and all kinds of pretty pot plants decorate the steps that lead down to its cool depths. We sat here making believe that we did not miss those selfish men. May be the others did not. Long neglect may have hardened their susceptibilities: but one girl used to the frank interest and jolly companionship of Englishmen who are worthy the name, thought hungrily of the gallant band at home—and of Billy.

It is nearly a month now since that eventful day I have learned many things about social importance and procedure, and humbug. They seem to be the only things worth cultivating ever here. Mr. West admires me very much and wants to tell me so, but Mamma treats him with the scantiest ceremony and hates to see me talking to him. Mr. Lordoval is making advances that terrify me as much as they please my proud parent. To be sure he may only be condescending to a little girl who has no one to play with, but dear Mamma does not think so. I will not marry him. I could not live this limited life always. We have gone to the club every afternoon since we arrived, and the same thing happens each time. We play tennis; then the men go and play billiards, we stroll about till we are tired, and then we go home.

I ventured to vary the programme yesterday by suggesting a drive. I wanted to avoid Mr. Lordoval who has lately adopted the anything-may-happen-any-day manner, but Mamma frowned.

"Why don't you want to go to the club?" he asked irritably. Everything I say or do seems to make her anxious now.

"Do you never do anything else but go to the club?" I cried.

"What else is there to do?" she snapped.

"Then do you mean to say that we are going down to the club every single day of the next three months?" I gasped unable to grasp such colossal monotony.

"Of course," she returned haughtily. "How tiresome you are. Nobody else thinks of staying away from the club."

This is true. They have indeed "one single thought, and hearts that beat as one."—"Civil and Military Gazette."

BY THE WAY.

A GUIDE'S FEAT OF ENDURANCE.

AN Alpine, guide, Philippe Allamand, of Bex, has gained publicity in the Swiss papers by a marvellous pedestrian achievement. He started on a Monday from Taesch and ascended to the Weisshorn hut, whence he returned to the valley to fetch a member of his party who had been left behind. There was only time for three hours' sleep after that, and then the Weisshorn had to be climbed. It was in bad condition, and the ascent took nearly eleven hours. No sooner had he reached the top than Allamand hastened down and proceeded to Zermatt to join another party who had engaged him for the Matterhorn. He overtook them in the hut at four o'clock on the Tuesday morning, went up the Matterhorn at once, and did not get back until eleven o'clock on the Wednesday night, having been forty-four hours without sleep, walking and climbing all the time. Even then, he only took a day's rest before leading a party up the Dent Blanche.

SIR ANDREW LUSK.

Sir Andrew Lusk, born at Barr, in Ayrshire, ninety-eight years ago, was Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate, 1863-95; he was M. P. for Finsbury, 1865-85; and was Lord Mayor, 1873-4. In the August of 1874 he was created a baronet, his year in the mayoralty being signalised by several noteworthy events. At the inaugural banquet Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Robert Lowe were principal speakers; the Prince Consort Memorial was unveiled in High Holborn by the Prince of Wales; and Sir Garnet Wolseley and officers were entertained at the Guildhall on their return from the Ashanti Expedition.

THE BOSWELL STATUE AT LICHFIELD.

The statue of James Boswell, friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, which Dr. Robertson Nicoll is to unveil at Lichfield is not only the gift of Mr. Percy Fitzerald, for the design and execution of the bronze figure are also his. Busts of Carlyle, Thackeray, and Dickens have already come from Mr. Fitzgerald's hand. Arranged round the top of the pedestal of the statue, appropriately situated not far from the Johnson memorial, are figures of five intimate frinds of Boswell and his hero—Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Mrs. Thrale—and below are several scenes in which Johnson and Boswell took part.

MR. A. E. W. MASON'S NIAGARA STORY.

The member for Coventry, at the luncheon which followed the inauguration of the new water scheme, made the bold confession that he did not often tell stories, and went on to give a little Niagara tale. A traveller went there with a party, and all expressed their wonder at the view given by the great flow of waters, except one man, who could be heard repeating, in melancholy tones, "What a waste! What a waste!" The other turned to the man and said, "I perceive, sir, from your depression at this waste of water that you are an electrical engineer." "No, I am not," was the response "I am a milkman."

A TRIP OF 3,500 MILES.

To enable residents on the Pacific Coast of Canada to visit the great annual exhibition held in Toronto in September, the railway companies, we learn from "Canada," are issuing return tickets from Victoria and Vancouver for 62.70dols., or about £12 10s. Such an announcement gives a very forcible idea of the size of Canada. The double railway journey between the Pacific Coast and the capital of Ontario means travelling over 3,500 miles. Moreover, Toronto itself is nearly 1,300 miles west of the port of Halifax, on the Atlantic Coast of Canada. The journey would occupy about three and a half days each way.

INSURING AGAINST THE WEATHER.

The suggestion is made by the "Fruitgrower" that a scheme should be organised on co-operative lines for insuring against the vagaries of the weather. As contemporary points out, what with frost, drought, excess of moisture, hailstones, not to mention the whole range of diseases, it would undoubtedly be a boon to the agriculturists, small and great, if they could, by paying a moderate premium, be indemnified for any loss sustained through their crops being damaged. But would a "moderate premium" cover the vagaries of our seasons? On the other side of the Atlantic agriculturists have for many years been in the habit of protecting themselves against the risks referred to.

"UNTRAMMELLED BY LEADING STRINGS."

Some newspapers are sparing in their praise, others are not. A Northern weekly contemporary, in noticing a fourpenny magazine, remarks: The authors who contribute to its pages are given a free hand, apparently. In such conditions, untrammelled by leading strings, they give utterance to the true emotions and longings of the human heart, and voice the inarticulate whisperings of millions of their contemporaries. Under the guise of fiction we have thus presented to us a truer picture of the age in which we live than any historian, however gifted he may be, is ever likely to paint. Our Northern contemporory also seems to give its writers a very free hand.

THE MARVELS OF BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

When the first public meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the London Tavern on March 7, 1804, so modest were its expectations that, when William Wilberforce mentioned £10,000 as a possible maximum income, he was considered a hopeless optimist. And yet its fourth year yielded a revenue of £12,000; two years later the income had grown to £27,000; in its ninth year it was £70,000; while, according to the Society's recently issued report, it is now nearly £240,000. The Society's first foreign version of the Scriptures was a Mohawk-English Gospel of St. John, of which 2,000 copies were issued a century or so ago; up to June, 1817, the versions of the Scriptures printed for the Society were but 1,800,000 all told, in eighteen different languages; during last year they numbered 5,688,381, and the languages have now grown to 412.

COMFORTLESS SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

One of his Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Mr. Fleming, in a report just issued, gives a pathetic account of the condition of some country schools on a cold winter's day:—After a walk, often taking an hour, the child of seven years old reaches the school at 9.30, or thereabouts. He enters a cold school, in which the fire or stove has only been lit for perhaps an hour, more likely less; all the windows are shut to keep out cold. He sits down in his place; quite likely there is no support for his back, or such a support that his sitting position is a harmful one. He begins to scrawl on his slate or finger his book; this in a "one teacher" school will too often be his occupation during the whole school-time, except for the period when he is brought to the floor perhaps for twenty minutes in the day to "say his lesson." The two hours of the afternoon pass as the morning. Once a week he is got out of his place and stood on the floor for half an hour while physical exercises are done. Mr. Fleming once asked an infant mistress what games the children played. "I was told," he says, "they played no games there; and the tone of voice in which the reply was made, and the expression which accompanied it, could not have been more rebuking if I had asked her if she taught her children to pick pockets."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ON IMPROVING PEOPLE.

Conversation is sometimes extremely difficult nowdays, for we are asked for our opinions on certain subjects and we cannot always give an honest opinion without causing offence to some person who hitherto has thought the best of us. Such "facers" as "Are you a Suffragist?" or "Do you believe in So-and-so?" and "Do you agree with this and that?" are extremely trying to the sensitive. Now, the question is, should we remain sensitive, or become exceedingly frank? I dislike exceedingly too frank people myself. Moreover, I dislike even more, riding roughshod over other people's pet opinions. Someone with whom I discussed this question said to me the other day, "Oh, but it's very good for them to be shown they are wrong." Possibly; but I am not the kind of social philanthropist who likes "improving" people any more than I care about being improved. I have often spoken of people who are quick to take offence; but it is, indeed, a never-ending subject. Really some people are as prickly as a hedge of gorse. They think you seem to only exist to slight and if you do not see them for some little time you almost invariably find them a little "chilly" in their manner, you puzzle your brains to know what you have done or left undone, it is usually an omission on your part has petrified their geniality, and, not remembering what you have done, you give it up in despair, but they usually enlighten you about your deliquencies, and a shaft of sarcasm or a subtle allusion shows you wherein you have failed to come up to their mark—you have not written, or the last time you saw them and said so-and-so, or you took more notice of someone else than you did of them—and worst of all demeanours on your part, you either called on their wrong day, or worse still, you even did not call.

THE EXACTING FRIEND.

Oh, dear! these pettinesses, how they embitter and spoil our lives, and how much more they embitter the lives of those who indulge in the doubtful pleasure of "taking offence." Why be so ready to assume your friend has willingly and gratuitously slighted you? Why not assume he or she meant kindly instead of unkindly? Yet, I must put in a word for the dear self-centred and self-conscious people who, for instance, are angry with us when we do not call regularly upon them. It is, we will hope, not only hurt vanity, but a loving desire for our company. If we try and think this, the taking offence and the chilly looks will not be quite so hard to bear. After all it is something to be missed. Dickens says somewhere "I would sooner love the most implacable man in the world than the careless one, who, if my place were empty to-morrow, would rub on, and never miss me." There is some consolation in this view and so the next time our friend says icily "Of course, I hardly expected you to trouble to come and see me," let us say to ourselves not, how tiresome she is to be offended, but how nice it is to feel she missed me.

HOW DELIGHTFUL IT IS TO HAVE A GOOD LAUGH.

Is there anything on earth more mind-refreshing, and what silly little things can give it to us. I remember going with another woman and two very serious Scotsmen to see a well-known farce. She and I were much amused, but although the Scots have so great a fund of real humour, "farce" very seldom appeals to them unless it is done in Scottish dialect! These two men both delightful and humorous conversationalists themselves, not only sat in solemn silence while we laughed continuously, but finally, seeing nothing funny in the play, one of them, my friend's husband, began to be alarmed at her constant laughter, and I heard him whisper anxiously, "Don't Margie, for Heaven's sake, don't laugh like that, you'll make yourself ill." This "finished us off," we both laughed and laughed until the tears ran down our silly faces.

THE RELATIVE PLAGUE.

Why do some people never give even a smal dinner-party without having at least two or three couples of their relatives at it. It is, or should be, charming to see a united family, and yet it is somehow rather damping to my spirits that when I dine with the Smiths or the Browns I should invariably find two or three lots of Browns and Smiths there as well. Of course, at a large dinner-party, relatives can be easily sandwiched in, but when the party is only eight, and six are Browns and you are the only strangers, the result is inevitably boredom. I know at least three houses, where we are—when we go to them—the only strangers there, and somehow I do not know why, but I always feel out of it. You see, I may know the Browns very well, and take an immense interests in their babies and themselves, but it does not follow that I know or care for Mrs. Brown's sister, or brother-in-law, or cousin, and two aunts. I suppose we are sandwiched in to brighten up the party. This may be mere conceit on my part, but I always fancy we leaven in some degree the little lump of family dullness. One of our best known writers says, "Relations never did really agree, and never will; which is a wise dispensation and inevitable thing, or there would be none but family parties, and everydody in the world would bore everybody else to death." Is it true that families disagree? It is certainly true they can be and usually are unpleasantly frank, though why because a person is related to you, they should tell you not only of your faults, but give you constant, foolish and unnecessary advice, I have never yet succeeded in understanding. If they were as ready with help as they are with advice—but there—I suppose even relations have their good points, and personally speaking, I should be exceedingly sorry to be without mine.

THE Rev. Arthur Buckingham Thornhill, M. A., Hertford College, Oxford, has been appointed Assistant Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

THE post of Assistant Astronomer at the Colombo Observatory has been given to Mr. Alex. Joscelyne Bamford, late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and son of the Rev. A. J. Bamford of Royton Congregational Church, Oldham.

THE sequel to the case at Rangoon in which A. H. Mittra, clerk to the Factory Commission, was convicted in Rangoon of opium smuggling and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment is reported. During the hearing of that case, Roy, the Doctor of the ship in which Mittra travelled, gave evidence, and in reply to a question, declared that he had never been convicted. His photograph was sent to Madras and this proved that he had been convicted there. Roy is now under trial at Rangoon for perjury.

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SOUTHERN MAHARATTA S. AND W. CO.

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the Southern Maharatta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Rodrigues, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

The following is the directors' report:—The directors have the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders their report on the working of the mills for the year ended 30th June 1908, together with a balance sheet and profit and loss account for the same period. The nett earnings on the year's working amount to Rs. 1,82,027-7-8, out of which the directors have set aside Rs. 75,000 to depreciation fund account and Rs. 10,000 to reserve dividend fund account, and from the balance they recommend a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, which will absorb Rs 94,220. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs 2,000 be divided among the employes, leaving a balance of Rs 807 7 8 to be carried forward to next year's account. There was a fair cotton crop in the Hubli district, but prices ruled high until the season was well advanced. Yarn has been slow of sale and values have tended downwards. The production of the mills continues to enjoy a good reputation among buyers. The stocks of yarn, cotton, fuel, stores, etc., were checked on the 30th June last by Mr. B. Harwood of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., and were found in order. The property of the Company with the cotton, cuppas, &c., has seen insured for Rs. 23,37,450. It has been decided by the Board that the time has now come to add a Weaving Shed of 500 looms to the mill and to meet the necessary expenditure you will be asked to sanction the issue of Rs. 300,000, 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares divided into 1,200 shares of Rs. 250 each to be offered to present shareholders in the first instance. As Hubli is a large market for cloth it is confidently expected that the Weaving Department will be a very profitable addition to your property.

The directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Mr. James P. Chrystal was re-appointed Director and Mr. Cursetji Cowasjie Dalal and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company were re-elected auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

We are asked to announce that the office of the General Secretary of the India Christian Endeavour Union has been removed from Allahabad to Agra. All correspondence should in future be addressed to the Rev. H. Halliwell, C.E. Office, Agra. The removal of the headquarters to Agra is an indication of the immense amount of work involved in the preparation for the World's Convention which, as previously announced, will be held on November 20, 21, 22, 23 of next year. There is abundant evidence already that this Convention will probably reach larger proportions than have as yet been attained by any Christian gathering in the East. More than six hundred foreign visitors are expected, from three to four hundred missionaries will probably attend, whilst the Indian Christian community, it is anticipated, will be represented by several thousands of delegates. Already it is known that Britain, America, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada will send delegates, whilst the adjacent countries of Burma and Ceylon will send their full quota. The significance of the gathering lies not only in the very large attendance expected, but in the wide area that will be represented Further, it will be the first time in the history of the Christian Church in the East that Punjabis and Tamilians, Mahrattas and Singhalese, Burmese, Karens and Bengalis will have met together. In the opinion of many, this great Convention is fraught with tremendous possibilities and may mark a new era in the history of the Indian Christian Church.

HOSPITALITY ILL-REWARDED.

A European lad giving the name of George Beck was charged before Mr. Waterfield, Railway Magistrate, Bandra, with the theft of a gold watch and chain and eight sovereigns, the property of Mr. Walter Welch Traffic Inspector, Bandra.

It appears that Mr. Welch met the accused at the Bhyndar railway station where he said he had ridden from Bombay on his bicycle. Mr. Welch noticing he looked done up, enquired how he intended to return, when he replied that he would have to bike it. Mr. Welch thereupon offered to pass him as far as Bandra and took him and his bicycle into the up local. On arrived at Bandra, the accused said he had not eaten since early morning and he was invited by Mr. Welch to come to his house and have a meal. After finishing, he was shewn the road by his host, who mentioned that he was also going to Bombay by train. The accused mounted his machine and rode off.

Mr. Welch went by the next up train to Bombay and on his return was told by his servants that the European lad had again returned twenty minutes after his departure, saying he had been told by the Sahib to wait for him. He made an excuse that he wanted to wash his face and hands, and was shewn into Mr. Welch's bedroom; here he made his haul and departed with what portable property he could find.

Mr. Welch on his return soon discovered his loss and communicated with Police Inspector Mr. Acton, who set the wires in motion, with the result that the accused was arrested on Wednesday in Poona.

Before the Magistrate the accused admitted that he was a deserter from the First Lancaster Fusillers and was remanded to 6th November pending communication with his Commanding Officer.

The police have about a dozen similar cases against this lad.

SOVEREIGNS IN FRUIT.

Yesterday while Carter the Magician who is to ppear with his company at the Bandmann's Theatre next Monday was strolling through the native market he stopped at one of the fruit vendors stands and innocently bought an orange, exposing at the same time to the astonished eyes of the vendor, a sovereign imbedded in the luscious fruit. Carter pocketed the gold, and then bought another orange and attracting the attention of the vendor, once more cut the orange and once more brought to the view of the astonished fruiterer another sovereign between the halves of the orange. Carter thereupon bought two more oranges and after opening these and finding two more sovereigns,—one in each which Carter took pains to reveal to the now thoroughly mystified man,—asked the vendor to sell him a dozen of the fruit, which the vendor promptly refused to do.

Carter and his friends smilingly took their departure and from a slight distance stopped, and watched the vendor cautiously take up and halve, one after the other, five or six oranges, hoping to find gold in fruit, and thereafter work no more. A similar story was told of Maskelyne in a cigar shop, but no matter.

JAVANESE SYCES.

A correspondent of the "Penang Gazette" writes:—Although I hold no brief for the syce class, yet "N's" condemnation of them generally, is, I think, a litte too sweeping. Of the Javanese syce I have but very little knowledge but I know a Dutch gentleman in Singapore whose stable would have satisfied the most fastidious; he certainly was no towel-horseman, and yet he always employed Javanese. At this moment there is a Javanese working in this yard, the servant of one of my customers, and in two months I have only had to reprimand him for occasional unpunctuality in the early mornings.

Harness cutting, maiming of horses, and destroying valuables such as gun sights, are offences that have occurred before now in better regulated establishments than small stables in the Far East, and often for less reason. If horse masters, more especially those newly arrived from Home, would remember that a brown skin is not black and would respect their religious prejudices, and also restrain young and unexperienced Europeans from interfering, they would have far less trouble with stable matters. "N" is very correct in saying that syces do many foolish and undesirable acts, but, if the masters are foolish enough to let them do such things, why blame the syce? Think rather how many ordinary European grooms are the slaves of tradition, and, if given the chance by lack of proper supervision, will scamp their work on every possible occasion, and get drunk, an act never committed by a Mahommedan.

As to the practice of washing horses, I must disagree in some way with "N," as I have found it most beneficial to all horses, especially to dry the skinned ones, so long as it is performed after 7 a.m. and before 5 p.m.; and I have never yet had a horse with a cold that could be atributed to bathing. I question very much if any syce is astir much before 6 a.m. unless he be employed in a trainer's or gharry stable; but if the horse master cannot control his servants to do their work at the right time, he is, indeed to use "N's" neat phrase, a towel-horseman.

"N" again compares our syces unfavourably with the Indian syce. Possibly he is not aware what an Indian syce will do or what one of our syces can do. The Indian syce will groom one horse, a grass cutter must cut grass, and, when required bedding a water carrier must bring water, the master, or his trusted house servant must weigh out the feed and see the horse eat it, otherwise half of it would be stolen, a sweeper must sweep out the yard and remove all stable refuse. It is true that most Indian syces can ride enough to ride regular exercise but Heaven help the horse that receives their veterinary attendance.

Our Boyanese syce, on the contrary, is quite prepared to look after one horse, or divide three horses with another syce; he will clean his carriage and leather work every bit as well as, and perhaps better than the Indian. He carries his own water, cuts his own grass and bedding, keeps his stable yard clean, and in many cases can shoe his horse. (The average shoeing of Malaya is to my mind infinitely superior to native shoeing in India). In addition to this "N" informs us that syces have been known to pull punkahs.

No decent Boyanese will steal more of his horse's food than will feed three or four of his own fowls. What servant all the world over is above "tips" or "perhs" or "books," or other smalf ways of increasing the monthly wage? Any one who has ever had a servant in any country must know that in this respect they are all alike; though possibly "N" was not in a position to know this and expected to find Paradise in Penang. That cruel and bad drivers do exist is a most indisputable fact, but those who knowingly employ such coolies as are much to blame as the police themselves, and by keeping them on in their employment can only be said to bo displaying ignorance or to be coolies themselves. For making such a strong attack on the driving of the average syce, I would say to "N" if he is a European, to cast the beam out of his own eye before he can see clearly to pluck the mote out of the syce's eye. When one considers the really bad driving of the average European in Malaya it is very hard thus to condemn the driving of the Asiatic. Many syces do drive very badly and some dangerously, but I know of several syces who can drive better than any Europeans in this country except they be professional horsemen. In saying that only one in ten thousand can drive well, I think "N" had better count up and find out if there are ten thousand horses and syces in the whole of Malaya.

In conclusion, I will say that I have several good syces here who have been with me for a long time. I should be sorry to lose one of them, but would not like to stand in their way of "N's" princely offer of dols. 29 per month. As, however, they are only human, and humanity has not yet reached perfection I shall not recommend them on this occasion.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. Molyneux.

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 17, 1908.

CASTE IN KANDY.

An interesting case came up in appeal before Mr, Justice Grenier last week from the Court of Request. Kandy, in which A. Ratwatte, Basnayake Nilame, sued ten villagers.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff as trusted of the Maha Dewale against the defendants as "paraveni nilakarayas" [feudal tenants] claiming damages for failure to perform services for the year 1906 in respect of certain land. The defendants admitted their liability to perform services, but they pleaded that due notice, was not given to them. They did receive a notice, but that notice required them to get the services, which consisted of measuring the paddy of certain threshing flours and giving betel leaves to the Basnayake Nilame and the Vidane, done by a Vellala (high caste) man. The defendants were low caste. It was also pleaded that the Kandy court has no jurisdiction. The judge, Mr. T. B. Russell, finds that the value of the services as far as the Kandy District was concerned was R15, and goes on to say "it was only when discussing the question of what services had to be performed in the Kandy District that the startling fact transpired that the contesting defendants, being low caste, were incapable of performing the services. They must be performed by high-caste people; for instance a high-caste man would appear to consider his corn polluted if it were measured by a low caste man, and this measurement is one of the services to be performed. Again, a high-caste man like the plaintiff would never accept betel leaves from the hands of a low-caste man like the defendant, and yet this is another of the services to be performed. . . . .

Plaintiff states in his evidence that the notice issued to the defendants is not one calling on them to perform the services themselves, but to get them performed, i. e., by high-caste persons, and the only question is whether this is a valid notice. After careful consideration I think it is. I do not see how the defendant can escape his liability for the services. It is quite possible that a service tenant might be incapable through physical infirmity of performing the service, yet I do not think that it could be contended that this would exempt him As long as he enjoys possession of the land he must see that the services are performed. The defendant's caste disability is neither more nor less a disability than old age or blindness or any other physical infirmity. It is his misfortune, and he must take the consequence of it. I give judgment for the plaintiff for R 15 and stamp costs."

The defendants appealed, and Mr. H. A. Jayewardene appeared for them, Mr. A. de A. Seneviratne appeared for the respondent. H's Lordship reserved judgment.

SHANGHAI DENTIST'S SUICIDE.

Mr. J. Ward Hall, D.D.S., one of the oldest and most respected members of the American community in Shanghai, fatally shot himself yesterday morning in his office, No. 1. The Bund, reports the "Shanghai Times" of 30th ult. He had been in ill-heath for some little time past suffering from an eye complaint, and lately he had the delusion that he had contracted hydrophabia, having had the services of Drs. Billinghurst and Moore. His despondency seems to have increased during the twenty-four hours prior to his death, for he is reported to have told his number No. 1 boy on Monday that he would probably not see him again. He retired as usual on Monday night, but about 4 o'clock yesterday he rose and left his bedroom, which is above his office, and bade good-bye to his wife. From his room he went to the office and locked himself in. The details of what subsequently happened cannot be ascertained, for it was not until 9. 30 a.m. when Dr, Billinghurst called to pay him a professional visit that the grim tragedy was discovered. Dr. Billinghurst was unable to get into the office, so he went to the Central Police station in Foochow Road and reported that something was amiss. Accompanied by members of the Police Force he returned to the house and an entrance was forcibly effected. A ghastly sight met the eyes of the Doctor and the police, for Mr. Ward Hall was lying on the floor with his head surrounded by blood which had oozed from his month and head. By his side was a 36 calibre revolver, still loaded in five chambers whilst a discharged cartridge remained in the sixth chamber. It was apparent from the nature of the wounds inflicted that the late Mr. Ward Hall had placed the muzzle of the revolver in his month and pulled the trigger. The bullet passed right through the head and embedded itself in the sash of a window.

Detective Sergeant M. Gibson was put in charge of the case and early yesterday morning he was at the scene of the tragedy. The body was sent to the Mortuary and the revolver was taken possession of by the police. An inquest will be held to-day.

We have said that Mr. Ward Hall was one of the most respected members of the American community of Shanghai. He emphatically was, and a man whose voice was heard on every occasion of public importance during his career in Shanghai with profit to the community and credit to himself. He came here first in the early eighties and speedily identified himself with the best aspects of life and the highest interests of the place, becoming before long a "Shanghai man" in the noblest sense of the term. He was a splendid sportsman, a liberal patron of every worthy enterprise and a highly successful business man. Not only was he thus successful in the pursuit of his own profession, in the practice of which it would be difficult to find his superior, but he was a bold and sagacious investor of money and promoter of enterprises of magnitude and public importance. He was largely instrumental, for instance, in floating the old Electric Company and then inducing the Council to acquire the concern on public account as soon as he was convinced that the interests of the community could be best served in this way. Other instances could be mentioned of his business acumen but let this suffice. He was a largehearted, magnanimous and generous man, a credit to America and a friend whose loss, especially under the deplorable circumstances which closed his beneficent and honourable career, will be long and sincerely mourned in Shanghai. He leaves no childern, a circumstance which must intensify the grief of his widow, with whom the entire community feels the deepest possible sympathy.

THE OLD AND THE NEW LIBERALISM.

Mr. Hector Macpherson writes on "The Old and the New Liberalism" in the "Glasgow Herald." He says: "We hear a good deal in these days of the disintegration of theological creeds. It is not sufficiently recognised that a like process of disintegration is at work in our political creeds. If Calvin were to visit the earth now he would certainly be astonished at the changes which had taken place in the creed of Protestantism, and in like manner Bentham would be equally astonished if he were to hear the creed of Liberalism of to-day expounded by its modern advocates. The drifting process is not good either for a Church or a political party.

THE TWO PARTIES DEFINED.

"In the case of Liberalism I propose to ask where it now stands as a system of political thought. It is well to remember at the outset that the two great parties in the State stood for two well-defined political principles. Macaulay puts it in a sentence when he says that the Tories were zealous for authority, and antiquity and the Liberals or Whigs, as they were originally called, where zealous for liberty and progress. The one party, as Hume points out, were more zealous for authority than for liberty, and the other were more concerned about liberty than authority.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

"The earlier Radicals concentrated their strength upon political reform. The evils from which the country suffered in their opinion were due to misgovernment, and would cease when the people were entrusted with political power. The Philosophic Radicals, especially Bentham and James Mill, began to see that the problem was not so easy of solution. Alongside of the French Revolution another, an industrial revolution, had taken place, the effects of which on the condition of the people were not to be got rid of by the simple expedient of universal suffrage. No sooner had the people been told that their freedom lay through political enfranchisement than they found themselves enslaved by what was called economic law. According to Ricardo, the great authority on Political Economy, no matter what the working classes did, their wages could not rise above a very low level. As wages in his view came out of capital, the masters naturally sought to keep down wages to the lowest possible point. Here, then, was a new division in the political arena. Formerly the division was between the people and the Crown, aided by the aristocracy. Now, it was between the capitalists and the labourers.

"In his 'Principles of Legislation' Bentham rooted Liberalism in Individualism. With him and his followers progress demanded as a necessary condition liberty— liberty in the sphere of thought and in the sphere of the practical life. In economics this meant the right, to acquire wealth and the right to keep what was acquired. In face of the great inequality of fortunes which were growing out of the industrial revolution this doctrine was not altogether palatable to the working classes, and the prevailing dissatisfaction showed itself in the Chartist movement which was inspired with the idea that the working classes would see no improvement in their condition till they had political power.

THE DUTY OF THE LIBERAL.

"Mr. Bruce Smith defines the duty of a Liberal:—'First, to watch over and preserve in their integrity the liberties of their fellow-countrymen subject only to equal liberties for all. Secondly, to examine closely the legislation of our ancestors, and after careful investigation to repeal such as they find to have been enacted in contravention of true principle.' In the main up till 1885 the Liberal Party remained true to the old traditions though Gladstone's Irish land legislation was received with considerable head-shaking in certain quarters."

FATNESS, HEALTH AND FAME.

The life histories of some of the prominent men of to-day's world suggest not only a relationship between bulk and brains, but also that what are politely called generous proportions are not always conducive to laziness but may co-exist with a surprising amount of goaheadativeness. Nevertheless it cannot be said that superfluous flesh is so much of an advantage to brains as it is to disposition—or is it the other way about, that a good disposition favours the formation of flesh? Caesar, though thin himself, wanted around him men who were fat and not those who, like Cassius, had a lean and hungry look. Undoubtedly fat men are, as a rule, better natured and, therefore, more popular than are thin men. That thin men have not a monopoly of brains is certain. True, in past history, we have had Frederick the Great, Voltaire, Washington and Lincoln, who were all spare. But think of the number of the lean whose brains are as emaciated as their bodies! On the other hand, there are big Germans who smoke placidly all day, with never a thought higher than the foam in their beer glasses. Their excess of fat makes them sluggish; but fat had not that effect on Napoleon, Bismarck, Dr. Johnson, Shakespeare, or Balzac,

HOW HEIGHT IS SECURED.

The only conclusion we can reach, if any be possible from the above hotchpotch of facts, is a comforting one: That no man, be he fat, thin, or just medium, need despair; for history shows that brains do grow sometimes in almost any body. But now let us be a little more serious and scientific. The size of the brain is found to be roughly proportional to the size of the individual. Gratiolet long ago remarked that in races of low stature the mass of the cortical substance is but small. Professor Nicoforo, of the University of Brussels, found that intellect increased or decreased with height; and after extensive researches into the causes of height he concluded that pure air, abundant food and plenty of sleep, especially favoured growth.

Hence the rich are—taking an average the world over—taller than the poor; and they are usually much more intelligent. Professor Nicoforo also found those living in high altitudes to be shorter than those living in lowlands. Inasmuch as four large arteries supply the brain it is natural to suppose that the brains of large, full-blooded men are better nourished and, consequently, grow larger than do the brains of thin men. If this be true, then not only should the conditions found to be favourable to height be cultivated, but also one should look to the development of breadth, thus making physical culture a step towards mental culture. Quality, more important even than quantity, of brain, depends upon the degree of fineness, sensitiveness, and complexity of the cerebral (brain) structure—properties which are, of course, inherited. Statistics have just shown that while but one out of a million men born of ordinary parents may become eminent, one becomes eminent out of every five who have eminent parents.

CAUSE OF EXCESSIVE FAT.

The disadvantages of an excess of fat are many, and the cause of the condition is little understood. Fat persons are fat because their vital organs lack power. Often their lungs are not as large as they should be, and the volume of air inhaled being insufficient the heart is not properly stimulated, and consequently, that organ becomes weak, which makes the circulation sluggish; then this slow blood current, poor in oxygen only partially destroys, and carries away fat. The kidneys, too, are apt to be inactive, not dissolving as much waste products as they should. It is the same with the liver, skin, and other excreting organs; none does its work thoroughly. Hence fat accumulates; and though the subject may not eat much he is burdened with corpulency. Thin persons, on the contrary, have usually big lungs; therefore, the heart is strong, the circulation active, and metabolism (the interchange of new and old tissue) rapid. They generally eat more than do fat persons, because much more food is used to make new tissue. This develops the digestive power and the abundant nourishment tends to keep all the organs in a fresh, healthy state; conditions that are pre-eminently conductive to long life. Thus the adage, "A lean horse for a long race," stands on a scientific basis. The superabundant energy of thin individuals is a natural result of their excellent digestion and circulation. Nevertheless corpulency and even ill-health are not incompatible with great brain-power; for if a powerful physique can be coupled with a weak brain, as we see in the case of some imbeciles, why not a strong brain in a weak body?

OLD MONUMENTS OF WALES.

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales has held its meeting, and the Chairman, Sir John Rhys, has defined how it proposes to set to work.

THE COURSE OF INVESTIGATION.

"Sir John thought the county might be taken as the proper area upon which to base their operations—that was, the modern administrative county area. Historical and antiquarian societies were as a rule founded in connection with a county or group of counties. One of the results of that Commission would be, probably, the formation of such societies in counties where none such existed already. That plan would also enable them to publish county inventories so soon as they were finished and thus make them available for use at once. Following the practice of the Scottish Commission, a preliminary list of the monuments within a given county would be framed from the 6in. Ordnance map, and supplemented by inquiries that would be made through the local secretaries and primary schools.

"He attached great importance to the opportunity that the Commission afforded of fostering a taste for such matters in all, and a deepening of an already awakened interest in many members of the latter-named class, which he regarded as one of the most intellectual in the community. Such tastes would be communicated to the more thoughtful and intellectual of the scholars, with the result that a love of the home and of the home neighbourhood would be strengthened. He also suggested that the sympathy and assistance of the county councils should be sought and that circulars should be sent to the numerous class of boards and llenorion.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONUMENTS.

"It would also be necessary to collect a bibliography on the subject, for they must know the history of a monument as well as its actual appearance before they could hope to classify it correctly After this work had been accomplished personal visits must be undertaken to the various monuments within the countries. Those visits could be undertaken by the secretaries. It was inevitable that in the course of such work it would be found that there were monuments that, owing to complexity of structure and other matters must be inspected by the whole Commission, and they would have to settle points that were important and also disputed. The question of holding public inquiries would come up for consideration later, probably after they had collected a body of facts concerning the monuments.

TO BEGIN WITH MONTGOMERY.

"As to the point at which they should comence, he thought they should deal first with the county of Montgomery, which possessed many qualifications as starting-point. For one thing, it was the county possessed of the largest number of the least inadequate parochial histories, which fact would render the preliminary work of which he had spoken much lighter that it would be elsewhere. Radnor might be taken as the second county. There the difficulties would be considerable, but the Commission would by that time be better able to solve the problems, as they would have had the experience of dealing with Montgomeryshire."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Rooms of the B.B.R.A.Society, Town hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. when Mr. Khurshedji Rustomji Cama, the Vice-President, occupied the chair in the absence of the President, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced with thanks:—From Bombay,—(Thacker & Co.)—Joe Skinner or the Man with the Sneer, by Arthur Scott Craven. From Calcutta Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, Vol. III., 1907, (with Index). From Calcutta —Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. IV. Nos. 4 and 5, 1908. Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II, No. 7, pp. 155-168. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 267, 268 and 269. From Paris—Reveue de L'Ecole D'Antropologie de Paris, Annee-IX-Septembre 1908. From St. Petersburg—Bulletin De L'Academie Imperiale Des Sciences De St. Petersburg VI Serie. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XII. No. 9. From Chicago (U. S. A.)—Field Museum of Natural History Publication 128, Vol. III. No. 2. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico Segunda Epoca, Tomo V-num. 5. From Wien—Annalen des K. K, Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums Band XXII, No. 1 International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics Band III Reft 5, 6. From Sydney—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia Vol. X., No. 4.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., L.L.B., then read the following paper.

"The Influence of Religious Practices on the formation of a nation's character and on its Progress in Civilization and Culture". Thanks were accorded to the author of the paper. This concluded the proceedings of the meetings.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 24th Oct, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Oct. 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	6,88,702	97,21,105	1,04,09,807
I M R system	1177·62	1,69,460	25,56,780	27,26,240
A D C Ry	125·99	25,379	4,07,544	4,32,923
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·31	137	2,114	2,251
Total	2923·45	8,83,678	126,87,543	1,35,71,221
Actuals for corresponding week ending 26th Oct. 07				
G I P R Section	1568·75	8,61,494	107,98,574	1,16,60,068
I M R system	1175·84	2,35,454	33,98,963	36,34,417
A D C Ry	125·99	29,723	4,04,630	4,34,353
Total	2870 58	11 26,671	146,02,167	1,57,28,838
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+ 37·78	−1,72,792	−1077,469	−12,50261
I M R	+ 1·78	− 65,994	−8,42,183	− 9,08,177
A D C Ry	..	− 4,344	+ 2,914	− 1,430
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 137	+ 2,114	+ 2,251

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Oct, on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	256	376	8	640
For previous 15 weeks of half year	20,10,179	22,38,257	−2,630	42,45,806
Total for 16 weeks	21,39,179	24,28,257	1,370	45,68,806
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,431	2,05,479	1,693	3,47,608
Per mile of Ry. do.	278	408	3	689
Total to corresponding date do.	20,74,595	28,19,183	62,439	49,56,217

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 24,603

Do. to date ... Rs. 3,87,411

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Oct on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,53,000	2,10,000	7,000	3,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	119	4	209
For previous 15 weeks of Half-year	24,16,895	24,40,434	98,973	49,56,302
Total for 16 weeks	25,69,895	26,50,434	1,05,973	53,26,302
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,54,974	3,07,641	5,896	4,68,511
Per mile of Ry. do.	88	174	3	265
Total to corspg date do.	28 54,919	47,10,905	1,11,668	76,77,492

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 98,511

Do to date ... ,, 23,51,190

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Oct. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	300	......	800
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	....	46
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,826	1,792	20	7,633
Total for 16 weeks	6,326	2,092	20	8,438
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	453	613	2	1,068
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	36	....	62
Total to corresponding date do.	6,497	3,810	22	10,329

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 268

Do. to date ... Rs. 1,891

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Oct. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	16,000	....	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	114	....	142
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	84,213	2,21,256	1,122	3,06,591
Total for 16 weeks	88,213	2,37,256	1,122	3,26,591
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,615	18,824	85	24,524
Per mile of Ry. do.	40	133	1	174
Total to corspg date do.	1,04,662	3,36,979	3,033	4,44,674

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 4,594

Do. to date ... Rs. 1,18,283

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Oct on 138·80 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,600	1,300	20	3,920
Or per mile of Railway	19	9	...	28
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	38,597	21,060	467	60 124
Total for 16 weeks	41,197	22,360	487	64,044
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,310	1,268	41	2,519
Per mile of Ry. do.	12	13	...	28
Total to corspg date do.	22,103	14,135	733	36,971

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1401

Do to date ... Rs. 17,073

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1908.

COAL MINING IN INDIA.

SIR T. H. HOLLAND, in the new part of the Records of the Geological Survey of India, presents us with a report on the Mineral Production of this country in 1907. The record is rather more complete than is generally the case, for the figures given refer to the whole of India, including the Protected States, and, so far as returns are obtainable, embracing the minor products reported by Local Governments and Political Agents. A table shows that the total value of minerals for which returns of production are available in 1907 was £9,071,868, £760,000 more than in the previous year. Although during the year there was again a fall in the value of gold produced, as well as in the case of the less valuable minerals, amber, diamonds, graphite, jade-stone, magnesite, mica and tin-ore, there was a very considerable and more than compensating rise in certain other cases. But the section which refers to coal-mining is the most instructive. For the first time the value of coal exceeded that of gold, the former now taking the lead in the list of Indian minerals. Although the total value reported for coal is fairly comparable to the figures returned for the previous years, the Chief Inspector of Mines has called attention to the fact that the returns from many of the mines in Bengal do not properly reflect the increased prices prevailing during the year. On account of long-standing contracts it is not to be expected that the high prices prevailing during 1907 would produce an immediate corresponding effect on the total values; but according to the Chief Inspector, it is evident also that many of the managers misunderstand the meaning of the expression "pit-mouth value," and some of them have deducted the cost of raising coal from the prices obtained f.o.r., thus, in effect, returning as pit-mouth value only the profits obtained. Value taken for manganese ore in the returns has not risen in the same proportion as the production reported from the different provinces. Part of this is ascribed to the fact that large stocks have accumulated at some of the manganese mines; but the value adopted for manganese ore is a purely artificial one, being assumed at the ports for cargoes not reported in actual value to be about one pound per ton. The values thus given for manganese ore approximately reflect the increase in exports, yet do not fairly gauge the value of the industry. But it is with the report on coal with which we wish to deal.

The development of coal-mining, to which reference has been made, has brought the total output to 11,147,339 tons, an increase of nearly fourteen per cent. on the year. The average price of coal per ton has risen from Rs. 2-15 as. to Rs. 3-8 as.—an increase which is slightly below the rise in sale-prices during the year. The produce of the Gondwana coal exceeded the total output of the whole of India for any previous year. Among the Gondwana coalfields attention was drawn to the fact that in 1906, the output of Jherria exceeded for the first time that for Ranigunj, which was previously the leading coalfield. In 1907 this lead was improved, the Jherria field having produced nearly half the Gondwana coal raised in India. Systematic mining operations commenced in the Pench Valley collieries in 1905 and the output last year aggregated 74,663 tons. The Pench Valley is at present served by a narrow-gauge railway only, but a broad-gauge connection with the G. I. P. Railway system at Itarsi and the combined Bengal-Nagpur and G. I. P. Railways at Nagpur has now been sanctioned and we may expect this coalfield to prove more lucratively productive than heretofore. Commenting on the Tertiary coalfields, Sir T. H. Holland remarks that at Makum there has been a gradual increase in output, whilst at Bikanir there has been a decline. This was due to the necessity of reorganising operations at Palana, the only colliery being worked in Rajputana. A large section of the mine having got on fire, has been walled off, and operations have been directed mainly towards this protective measure and the reorganisation of the system of galleries. When this work is completed it is expected that a considerable increase in the production will be the result.

Reference to the section dealing with imports and exports reveals the fact that the external trade in coal fell from over one million tons in 1906 to 658,145 tons in 1907. At the same time there was a small increase in the amount of foreign coal imported into India—from 232,947 to 302,807 tons. The change in these figures is due to the increased demand for coal in India being even in excess of the largely increased production. There is a gradual increase of both descriptions on the Railways, but 98·4 of that consumed is of Indian origin. The number of workers employed in Indian coal mines has gone up from 92,740 in 1904 to 112,502 employed on an average daily during 1907. With the gradual improvement in mining methods there is shown to have been an increase in efficiency of the workmen. The increase in the output per person employed below ground is especially marked, for the improvements that have occurred in mining have mainly affected the system of underground working. During 1907, 73,191 persons employed below ground put out 152 tons per man. This, as is stated, is still a low degree of efficiency compared to that of countries emlpoying European labour, but the low efficiency shown by the statistical method indicates one pleasing feature in connection with Indian coal mines that does not appear in the returns: at present large numbers of women and children find congenial and light employment on the surface and in shallow workings; this feature of the coal mining industry will be reduced with the increased use of machinery and the development of more strenuous methods less profitable and less pleasurable to many of the colliery workers.

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A BLOCK IN KARACHI'S PROGRESS.

THE Karachi Port Trust is in a curious position with regard to the improvements proposed, for the carrying out of which the Trustees raised their recent loan of 45 lakhs. The whole scheme of improvements was of course submitted to the Bombay Government and accepted before leave was given the Port Trust to go to the public for the money required. An integral part of the scheme was the creation, on land to be acquired from the Municipality, of a new Export Yard. The loan having been sanctioned and the money raised, the Port Trust made overtures to the Municipality for acquiring the land, which lies on the area traversed by the present Queen's Road. The negotiations were protracted, but eventually a bargain was struck and the Port Trust agreed to pay six lakhs for the property required from the Municipality. To consider the next step, it is necessary to go back to the year 1860, when the Karachi Municipality was re-organised and endowed with the land in question and other areas on certain terms. The terms were briefly these. Where the land remained in the hands of the Municipality, Government was to retain the right of resuming possession of any sites thereon that might be required by Government for a puplic purpose, and this without compensation. At the same time the Municipality was to be allowed to sell land, and in order that a good title might be given purchasers and so adequate prices obtained, Government agreed to waive its right of resumption without compensation in respect of any land sold under the seal of its approval. The system so far has worked satisfactorily. As the city has grown, land has continually been sold by the Municipality and over the areas sold with Government sanction Government has duly waived its right of resumption—except of course under the Land Acquisition Act. Purchasers therefore have got as good a title as could be desired. We give a recent example as showing how the system worked. Two years ago there was a piece of waste land, between Scandal Point and the Railway line, belonging to the Municipality. While it belonged to the Municipality, Government could have resumed possession for a public purpose without paying anybody a single anna. An auction of the land was held, and a fair price—the highest—was offered by a local hotel-keeper. Government sanctioned the sale; the Municipality took the purchase money and the hotel-keeper took the land with so secure and safe a title that he has spent a lakh of rupees in erecting thereon a first-class hotel—the only one in Karachi.

This case is the more apposite since the site of this hotel is contiguous with the land now required by the Port Trust. The Port Trust agreed to pay the Municipality six lakhs of rupees for the land, on the assumption that Government would not hesitate to give it—an important public body—as good a title as it had bestowed on the hotel-keeper and on dozens of other private individuals. Now for some inscrutable reason Government declines to do anything of the sort, and the Port Trust schemes of improvement are at a standstill. Government does say in effect, that the Port Trust may take the land over at the price of six lakhs, but only with the same title as the Municipality has. That is to say, if Government at any time requires the land, the land will be resumed without compensation, though the Port Trust may have spent huge sums of money thereon and it may be essential to the carrying on of Port business. People outside Karachi have perhaps no very exalted opinion of the capacity of the Port Trustees, but we venture to think Government is entirely singular in rating their capacity so low as to suppose they would sink their funds in land to be held on such insecure terms as proposed. The Trustees feel themselves unable to commit the act of insanity suggested to them, and Government cannot be induced to alter its decision. Works are at a standstill, money is lying idle on which the Port Trustees are paying five per cent. interest, and the Municipality, which on the expectation of the six lakhs purchase money has gone in for extensive schemes of sanitation in the native city, is feeling anxious as to its budget. The only way out of the difficulty appears to be an appeal to the Viceroy, but sentimental and material reasons (the Port Trustees include four official and three nominated members) make the Board hesitate to take so strong a step. We suggest an alternative plan. Let the Port Trust, the Municipality and the hotel-keeper make a triangular 'bandobast' of it. Government can of course find no excuse for refusing to give a good title to an obscure, if worthy, private individual; the obscure private individual will be worthy enough to transfer to the Port Trust the perfect title granted him; the block will be removed; the Municipality will continue its sanitary improvements; the Port Trust will carry out the schemes already approved by Government, and progress generally will be resumed. It may seem jocular that we should suggest the raising from the dead the defunct John Roe and Richard Doe, but we suggest in all seriousness and earnestness that the Karachi Port Trustees had better raise coin than allow their schemes of improvement to be blocked.

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ELECTRICIANS IN COUNCIL.

Two important Conferences, in this year of Congresses on every imaginable subject, the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards which assembled in London on October 12th under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the International Electro-technical Commission which commenced its sittings a few days later, should bring about simplicity in the electrical relations of different countries. Many of the delegates, invited to one of these assemblies, are members of the other and an interchange of views will probably result in adopting common terms for expressing electrical measures. The object of the Conference was to arrive at international agreement on the three electrical units—the ohm, the ampere and the volt—so that they may be made as nearly identical as possible in the different countries using them. The convenience, from the point of view of international electrical interests, as well as of the commercial aspect of electricity, is manifest. Delegates representing ten European countries accepted the invitation to the Conference, America sending three, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Canada one each. Japan sent two delegates, Mexico and Australia, two also. No Congress could gather in so hospitable a country as England is, without invitations to banquets, and the electric delegates will sit down to three distinguished dinners besides a lunch with the Lord Mayor of London. They will make an excursion to Cambridge at the invitation of Scientific Trinity College, and will be shown the Cavendish Laboratory. In other Laboratories in the Metropolis they will see what the British Government has done in the direction of science. One dinner to the delegates will be offical, another will be at the Franco-British Exhibition with the "Dynamicables" and there will be still one more, the annual dinner given by the Institute of Electrical Engineers. If unity in electric systems is not arrived at under such pleasing auspices by the thirty-two delegates attending the Conference it certainly should not be the fault of the human units.

The chief object of the Internationl Electro-technical Commission, which will be opened by Mr. Balfour, is the standardization of nomenclature. This point has been under consideration ever since the St. Louis Electrical Conference. Next in importance come the ratings of in 1904, electrical apparatus and machinery. The terms in use in the electrical industry had already been fully threshed out, by a Sub-Committee and rendered into English and French, the official languages of the Commission. Subsequently any Electro-technical Committee may send an official translation of those terms and their meaning to the Central Office for incorporation in the official glossary. At the first meeting the election of a President of the Commission in succession to the late Lord Kelvin was the principal item on the agenda, and when the mail left England it was generally believed that Professor Elihu Thompson, the great American electrician and scientist, would be unanimously elected. These simultaneous efforts to standardise electrical terms and submit the ohm, the ampere and the volt to common laws should do much to establish a good working understanding between electrical centres in every country.

CAPTAIN H. MILLER, 75th Carnatic Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 1st of February last.

THE Chief of Bundi-Kotah arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying in a bungalow on Nepean Sea Road.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

RACIAL AFFINITY AND BUSINESS RELATIONS.

Radium in Saxony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 9.

EVER since Napoleon III entered upon his Mexican adventure as the self-appointed "Saviour of the Latin Race" the French are in the habit of pointing to the race instincts that bind not only the old Romance nations of Spain and Italy, but also the Republics of Central and Southern America to the fraternity of which France is the born leader. As far as ideal interests are concerned there is nothing to be said against such a doctrine;but it assumes at once a peculiar aspect, if the cash nexus and business considerations are introduced and insisted on as the inalienable privilege of the French nation. In a moment of ill-humour the organ of the French Government, the "Temps," has now made the mistake of dwelling on the business considerations that ought to be the natural outcome of the alleged fraternity of Latin nations. The occasion for this argumentation was offered by the news that Brazil had ordered three large battleships from English ship-building yards and a certain amount of cannons and rifles from German firms. The French paper is not satisfied with delcaring that public opinion in France was thereby disagreeably surprised. It added the reproach that Brazil never ought to disregard the claim of preferment for that country that had advanced her the money for building railways and for the project of the valorisation of coffee. In plain words the article concludes that it is of little use if only at banquets and festivities toasts are proposed in the name of friendship and racial fraternity, but that practical proofs of this feeling were wanted. In other words, Brazil and the Spanish-speaking Republics in America ought to be faithful customers of the French Industry if they wish to count upon the racial sympathy and friendship of the French nation.

It is easily understandable that the French are not pleased if such a big order as that of three battleships is not placed in their own country, for the amount payable on delivery is estimated at nearly 5 million Lstr, and there can be no doubt that a reasonable margin of profit falls to the country where the ships are built. But what could the Brazilian Government do? The battleships built for the French Navy in the last twenty years are known to be so much inferior and have been the scene of so many accidents that it would have been folly to entrust the building of these costly ships to a ship-building Industry that is responsible for more shortcomings and mishaps on the sea than any other. On the other hand the great advance of shipbuilding for naval purposes in England was too notorious to be overlooked.

As regards the Brazilian orders of German guns and rifles the facts are sufficiently known to exclude any idea of unfriendliness towards French manufacturers. In the first place the Brazilian Government invited tenders from many firms and then most carefully tested the specimens. As the German ordnance and rifles appeared superior to those of their competitors the orders went to Germany. It was of course in the interest of Brazil's military strength and not out of love for any German firm that this decision was arrived at.

If it proves little sense of fairness to misconstrue these facts, we may consider it even less sagacious that the French paper reminds the Brazilan Governments of the money and advances by French capitalists. Leaving quite aside the argument that other countries have likewise invested a considerable amount of money in Brazilian Government bonds, we may take it for granted that the French banks and capitalists were induced to buy Brazilian scrip because they wished for a higher rate of interest than they could other-wise get in France, where, as is well-known, money was extremely cheap for some time. But it would be unreasonable to demand that Brazil ought to show her thankfulness by placing all orders for war material in the country of her chief creditors even at higher prices or for inferior manufacture than a free choice would secure them.

Telegraphic messages from Brazil inform us that those untimely remarks in the "Temps" are much resented there. We construe that to mean that the "catchpenny" standpoint in the French estimation of racial sympathies among the Latin nations was a great disappointment for the Brazilian patriots.

THE GERMAN-SOUTH-AMERICAN CABLE.

A number of leading German Banks, including the Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the Dresdner Bank made an agreement with the firm of Messrs. Felten and Guilleaume Limited and founded on August 27th at Cologne the "Deutsch, Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft." The object of this new enterprise is to lay a new telegraphic cable from Borkum to Teneriffa and thence to Pernambuco in Brazil. From Borkum to Teneriffa is a distance of 2,163 nautical miles. Whether the continuation will take the direct route across the Atlantic or whether the cable will go to Monrovia on the coast of Liberia first and thence along the parallel is not yet definitely settled. The direct way would only be 2,766 miles, while by way of Monrovia the distance is about 1,000 miles longer. But the higher cost of the round way would be amply made up by the convenience of laying branches from Monrovia to some German colonies in Africa, especially Cameroon, Togo and South-Western Africa, and by the subventions expected from the German Government for the service to these possessions. That the Imperial Government is even without the Monrovia round way greatly interested in a better telegraphic connection of the European Continent with Brazil and thereby with all countries of Southern America, is clear from the item of this year's Budget providing for the laying of a 53-km cable from Emden to Borkum where the new cable begins. The telegraphic station of Emden that is already the terminus of the German cable via Vigo to the Far East has also been chosen as the European head office of the new Trans-Atlantic service. Until the end of 1909 the cable is to be in working order as far as Teneriffa, while Pernambuco will be brought into direct telegraphic connection with Germany by the end of 1911 at the latest.

RADIUM IN SAXONY

It was reasonable to suppose that in the Saxon part of the Erzgebirge and the Fichtelgebirge the wonderful new mineral may also be found, since Joachimsthal with its waters of strongest radio-activity is situated so close to the Saxon boundary. Professor Schiffner of the Royal Mining Academy of Freiberg was therefore ordered to investigate the physical and chemical nature of all waters in this corner of the kingdom and report on his finds. The result now published by direction of the Minister of Finance more than justifies the most sanguine expectations. Nearly all heads of water running down the slopes of the Fichtelgebirge showed a considerable amount of radio-activity. Far more important is however the strong activity of the ore in the Vogtland as evident from the drainage of the existing mines. At Georgenthal in the deep adit called surpassed Himmelfahrtsstollen water was discovered that the strongest Karlsbad springs by 25 percents as regards radio-activity. In order to guarantee that these newly discovered treasures of nature will be used in the interest of mankind, the Saxon Government has reserved the exploitation of minerals and springs containing radium as a monopoly. It is however understood that private enterprises will also be admitted if they pledge themselves to make the proper use of the privilege so that the wonderful mineral will serve medical purposes in the first place. It is hoped that this step of the Saxon Government will also accelerate the winning of Radium from its chief deposit at Joachimsthal on Austrian soil. Already a few selected scientists of various nations have been provided by the Austrian Government with a few milligrammes of Radium for their own experiments. In future a larger circle will be accommodated and the waters of Joachimsthal will be made useful for such cures as are indicated by their radio-active quality.

ANTIQUATED OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS.

As long as two years ago the Director-General of the Hamburg-America-Line Herr Ballin drafted a plan for a union of the five largest North-Atlantic Shipping Companies for the purpose of modernising their fleets of fast steamers. The older fast steamers of all these lines attract passengers chiefly by their cheaper rates; thereby the Companies suffer doubly. In the first place they were obliged to lower the rates, on account of the superabundance of such ships so much that there is no margin of profit left. Secondly they could not find passengers enough for their modern Ocean Hounds, because the low rates of passage on the older ships are a trying inducement to spend a few days more on the sea voyage. Under these circumstances all big Steamship Companies are interested in doing away with the superfluous accommodation now available. It is now proposed that for every passenger in First Cabin one pound, and for every passenger in Second Cabin five shillings, are to be paid into a pool and that with the money thus accumulating the older Trans-atlantic steamers are to be bought one after the other and immediately broken up. In course of time only the really modern and fine steamers would remain and have a fair chance of carrying a reasonable number of passengers. Care is also to be taken that on every day of the week at least one large steamer should leave New York and some European port for a voyage across the Atlantic. It is calculated that under the new programme already after two years the five leading Companies (i.e. the Hamburg-America-Line, the North-German Lloyd, the Cunard. White Star and American Lines) could count on a saving of 2 1-2 millon Lstr. in expenses, while the postal service across the Atlantic would likewise gain in punctuality and fastness. At the next Conference of the large shipping companies this proposal will be discussed.

But the same plan may also be applied with advantage to the freight steamers. We gather that not less than 1 376 142 tons of those now afloat look back on the venerable age of 30 years or more, and hardly satisfy the requirements of modern traffic. But on account of cheap freight charges these slow vehicles find just as well employment as the faster modern vessels. The consequence is that a large percentage of the latter is doomed to idleness. Thus it has come to the present calamity when 705,306 tons of freight steamers belonging to English owners and 409 127 tons belonging to other nationalities are laid up in the various harbours. By breaking up the older freight steamers, the generality of ship-owners would gradually improve the shipping market.

L. ASCH.

OPIUM IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In these days when there is such excitement in Bombay about the shipment of opium to China, it makes one's mind revert to what used to happen in the early part of the last century, before the day of steamships, when sailing clippers carried the opium to China. Many of the old Bombay firms trace the beginning of their prosperity to those days, when they used to race their clippers to be first in the market. The trade to a certain extent was illicit, as owing to the difficulty there was in getting the opium landed, it was mostly smuggled into China. The opium clippers were heavily armed and fully manned, as the cargoes were often delivered to Chinese junks off the coast of China. The junks were really manned by smugglers and pirates who would not have thought twice about robbing and sinking an opium clipper had they got the chance. The opium was exchanged for silver dollars, which were carried back to India. The necessity to be fully armed and manned can be readily appreciated when we remember the prevalence of piracy in the China seas at that period, and the great value of the cargoes. A small chest of opium represents a large sum of money.

It was the ambition of every adventurous young officer in the merchant service to get the command of an opium clipper. The service was well paid, with plenty for opportunity for adventure.

The skipper was generally allowed a small space on board his ship for his own trade; and fortunes, if the runs were successful, were not unfrequently made. The clippers were heavily masted and sparred and carried a great spread of canvas. The crew had to be numerous and able bodied to shorten sail, should it be necessary to do so, in seas that are swept by typhoons and cyclones.

I have heard an old captain relate how, for the best part of three days, he had to steer his ship with a disabled crew, through one of these typhoons; he managed to save his command, and himself, although in a state of almost complete exhaustion he had taken the precaution of lashing himself with ropes, so as to prevent being washed overboard.

KAISER AS PEACEMAKER.

ENGLISH ALARMISTS REBUKED.

Stirring Interview.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" this morning publishes a remarkable interview with the Kaiser, which, it says, was communicated on unimpeachable authority.

The Kaiser said he resented as a personal insult the constant misrepresentations of his increasing offers of friendship by a section of British opinion which treated him as the arch-enemy.

He referred to his speeches in the London Guildhall and at Strassburg as evidence of his love of peace.

His refusal to receive the Boer delegates caused the collapse of the efforts of the Boers to secure European intervention in the war. He declined the invitation of France and Russia to join in humiliating England by intervening when the war was at its height,

Moreover, during the Black Week of 1899, he replied sympathetically to a grief-stricken letter from Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and ordered one of his officers to furnish an exact account of the numbers and positions of the opposing forces in South Africa. He also workedout a plan of campaign which he submitted to his General Staff and despatched to England. By a curious coincidence the plan adopted by Lord Roberts was very much on the same lines. Posterity, said the Kaiser, would one day read that document and also his reply, to France and Russia which was now in the archives of Windsor.

His Majesty concluded by defending the necessity for a strong German navy in the interests of her expanding and world-wide commerce.

"Who could foresee the possibilities in the Far East in days not so distant as some believe?

"Only Powers with great Navies will be listened to with respect when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved.

"May be even England will be glad that Germany has a fleet when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future."

THE POWERS AND BULGARIA.

Question of Compensation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia states that an identical Note has been presented by Great Britain, France and Russia to the Bulgarian Government. It refers to Prince Ferdinand's assurances to France that Bulgaria's declaration of independence does not exclude payment of compensation to Turkey, and advises the despatch of an Envoy to Constantinople to arrange for equitable compensation.

Germany and Italy approve the Note.

LATER.

The Servian Foreign Minister, M. Milovanovitch, has arrived in London.

M. Izvolsky has returned to St. Petersburg.

DISTURBANCES IN AUSTRIA.

Riots between Yarmans and Czechs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The sympathy of the Czechs for the Southern Slavs has evoked opposition at Prague to the Government's Bosnian policy and has led to a series of riots between Germans and Czechs necessitating military intervention.

The Government has threatened to proclaim Martial Law if the disturbances are renewed.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Troops on the Frontier.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

In replying to questions by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Dillon, Sir Edward Grey said: "Russia has moved 400 men to the Persian frontier, but has ordered them not to cross unless Russian lives at Tabriz are endangered. We cannot refuse Russia the right, which we claim ourselves, of protecting the lives of her subjects."

Sir Edward asked the House to admit that the Russians had acted in the spirit of the Convention.

INDIAN TEA.

In Ceylon.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Colonel Seely, replying to a question by Mr. Rees, said: "In the opinion of the Ceylon Government, the repeal of the duty on Indian tea would not be in the interests of the Colony, and would result in the exportation of Indian tea in circumstances making the purchaser suppose that it was the produce of Ceylon. If the concession were made to India, it could hardly be refused in other directions."

Colonel Seely added: "Lord Morley agrees with his predecessor that the local view must prevail as the Imperial interest is not involved."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

Dinners of the China Association.

RAPID INCRERSE OF TRADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The dinner of the China Association was held last night under the Presidency of Mr. J. H. Scott, Sir Robert Hart, Mr. R. S, Gundry, General Sir A. Gaselee, Sir H. A. Blake and Mr. W. Keswick were among those present.

Mr. Scott paid a tribute to the Tientsin, Hongkong and Shanghai branches of the Association which neglected nothing to develop trade. The Parent Society, he said, did its utmost to forward the views of those on the spot.

Admiral Sir G. Noel pointed out the great change that was taking place in China. Until railways were fully introduced, he said, there were great possibilities of danger up the rivers. He emphasized the importance of the Kowloon railway in developing the trade of Hongkong.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Shah's Vacillation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The Shah has not issued the electoral law which he promised for yesterday.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

£1,000,000 for Relief Works.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The London County Council has passed proposals for the construction of public works, costing nearly £1,000,000 sterling, for the benefit of the unemployed.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

No Authenticated Complaints.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan, replying to Mr. Rees, said that the Government had received no authenticated complaints of the inadequate protection and assistance on the part of the British Consul at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims to Mecca.

THE U. S. PRESIDENTSHIP.

Activity of Rival Candidates.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are on foot from dawn until night stumping the country preparatory to the Presidential election.

RETROGRADE TURKS.

Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Criminal Court of Constantinople has sentenced to death two Turks for inciting the people to revolt against the Constitution.

The public cheered the sentence, shouting "Long Live Liberty."

DECAMPING ROAD-HOGS.

Mansion House Conference.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

At a Conference of influential men held in the Mansion House to-day, a Committee was appointed to promote legislation against reckless motoring.

The frequency of disgraceful cases of motorists running over pedestrians and then decamping, added to the heat of the discussion.

SOAP TRUSTS.

"Daily Mail" Pays Damages.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Messrs. Edward Cook and Sons have been awarded £23,000 against the "Daily Mail" and "Evening News" for libel in connection with the campaign against the Soap Trust.

The case against the "Daily Mirror" was settled.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Cambridgeshire.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes was run at New Market this afternoon with the following result:—

Marcovil	1
Land League	2
Succour	3

Twenty-three ran.

The race was won by three-quarters of a length, with half a length between second and third.

The betting at the start was—

50 to 1 against Marcovil.
10 to 1 against Land League.
100 to 8 against Succour.

THE COTTON LOCK-OUT.

Another Ballot Suggested.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The Conference of twenty Lancashire Mayors at Manchester appealed to the cotton operatives to take another ballot in view of increasing distress.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR

Arrives Calcutta Dec. 22.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

Lord Kitchener leaves Simla on the 1st November on tour. His dates thereafter being —arrive Bhawalpur 2nd; Peshawar, 4th Karachi, 9th; Verawal, 12th; Bhawnagar, 15th; Cochin, 20th; Trevandrum, 29th; and goes inro Camp at the Periyar-Lake, 3rd to 10th December. He arrives at Bangalore, on the 12th, Madras, on the 15th; Secunderabad on the 17th, and Calcutta on the 22nd.

SEQUEL TO THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Charge against Sir R. Mudelliar.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S LIKELY RELEASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

At the High Court to-day, in connection with the suit of Rajah Kishen Bahadur against Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudelliar, claiming damages for alleged misrepresentation in connection with the renewal of the deposit in Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., shortly before that firm failed, an application was made for the examination, *de bene esse*, of Sir George Arbuthnot.

The Vakil who made the application, said that there was a likelihood of Sir George Arbuthnot being released on Monday next in connection with the Proclamation celebration and that he was anxious to proceed forthwith to England.

Mr. Justice Wallis said that the information was vague and adjourned the application until something more definite could be placed before him.

SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

Probable Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, is expected to visit Madras on the "Hyacinth" on the 10th proximo.

He will be received at the Pier by the Military and Civil Officers in Madras, and will pay an official visit to H. E the Governor.

TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

The appeals against the conviction of Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva by the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly for sedition, etc., which have been argued for over three weeks at the High Court closed to-day. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Miller reserved judgment.

THE "GENERAL ELLES."

Arrival at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 28.

The R. I. M. S. "Investigator," Survey vessel, and the target towing "General Elles" were due to arrive here from Bombay this afternoon. The former vessel has the latter in tow and has been sent here on survey duty round the coast of Burma. The "General Elles" will carry out target towing duty in connection with the R. G. A. practice. She remains in Rangoon till January, then goes to Calcutta for the Hooghly Defence practice on the completion of which she returns to Rangoon about the middle of February.

THE BURMA SUGAR TRADE.

Large Imports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 28.

The s.s. "Ranee" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. is due in Rangoon from Batavia on 31st instant with 8,500 tons of sugar molasses and general cargo. She will discharge 2,900 tons sugar in Rangoon, which will be the largest consignment imported into Rangoon in one bottom, the balance goes to Calcutta. The Burma sugar trade with Java is increasing as within the past fortnight 5,509 tons have been delivered at Rangoon.

THE Id festival passed off quietly in Calcutta.

MR. A. CHATTERTON, Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries, has been appointed the head of the new Department of Industries, with the title of Director of Industries.

DR. STEIN.

Report on his Travels.

IMPORTANT FINDS RECORDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

The report by Dr. Stein, the Central Asian explorer, who is now at Leh recovering from frostbite, is published here. It covers the period from 28th April 1906, when he left the Swat Valley and went north through Chitral and across Afghan Wakhan into the upper valley of the Oxus river and Turkestan, until September 1907, when he reached Anshi after exploring the ruined cities of Khotan and going through extraordinary hardships, at first in the intense summer heat of Turkestan and afterwards in the terrible cold of the winter of these exposed deserts.

His finds include enormous quantities of Chinese, Tibetan and Sanskrit manuscripts on silk and wood, and a paper also in the unknown tongue of ancient Khotan, dating in some cases back to the beginning of the Christian era. The neighbourhood of Niya in the Lop Nor region yielded, amongst other archæological spoils, many household objects and implements illustrative of everyday life seventeen hundred years ago. The predominant influence of Græco-Buddhist arts, developed in the Indus, was also clearly reflected in numerous relics of industrial art and architectural wood-carving which he recovered. By tracing remains of ancient orchards, fenced gardens and canals much interesting evidence was secured as to the economic conditions of that distant period, while surveys in the desert beyond showed the course and extent of the river from which, what is now a desert, it received its irrigation, and strikingly illustrated the great physical change which has taken place.

In December Dr. Stein marched through high ridges of drift sand to the Tarim River, and in January he resumed excavations at Miran, where he discovered surprising fresco panels revealing classic art. The main series of paintings illustrated scenes of Buddhist legend with elaborate fresco dados approaching Roman or late Greek pictorial art in conception and treatment.

THE COUNCILS SCHEME.

No Official Confirmation Received.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

The Government of India's proposals for the expansion of the Councils were received by the India Office a week ago last Saturday, but no official confirmation has reached Simla of the reported intention of Mr. Morley to make a statement on the subject on the 17th proximo. In any case the legislation necessary to bring the scheme into force can hardly be passed until the Spring Session of the House of Commons. After that, even supposing all the proposals made by Lord Minto and his advisers were to be accepted by the Cabinet, some time must elapse while Local Governments are distributing constituencies and making arrangements for elections. Six months would not be at all an outside period for these operations; but no precise estimate can be formed until some definite pronouncement is made.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Official Postings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

The following postings and transfers will be made during the coming cold weather in the Direction and Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Department consequent on the return from leave of superior officers of the Department:—

Mr. F. E. Dempster, C.I.E., on return from leave, will resume his appointment as Deputy Director-General.

Mr. A. L. H. Palmer, on relief by Mr. Dempster, will take over the appointment of Director of-Construction, relieving Mr. R. O. Lees, who reverts to Deputy Director of Traffic, vice Mr. H. S. Olphert.

Mr. J. W. Hensley, Chief Superintendent, on return from leave, assumes charge of the Bengal Division, relieving Mr. J. D. Macrae, who will hold temporary charge of the Eastern Bengal Division, pending the arrival of Mr. S. Babington, Superintendent, from leave.

Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Chief Superintendent, will, on return from leave, take over charge of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Division from Mr. E. J. B. Hudson, Superintendent, who will be posted to Ambala for charge of the Delhi Division, relieving Mr. J. G. Morgan.

Mr. H. E. Chappel, Superintendent, on return from leave, will assume charge of the Lower Burma Division, relieving Mr. H. S. Pike, Superintendent, who will take over the Upper Burma Division from Mr. B. C. Wernicke. The latter officer will then be employed on Construction in Upper Burma.

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Superintendent, will, on return from leave, take over charge of the Rajputana Division from Mr. R. W. Hodges, who will be transferred to Assam for Construction.

Mr. H. O. A. Goodall, Superintendent, will, on return from leave, assume charge of the East Coast Division, relieving Mr. M. F. C. Smith.

Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Superintendent, will, on return from leave, take charge of the N. W. F. Province and Kashmir Division, relieving Mr. J. M. Coode, Chief, Superintendent, who will proceed on furlough.

REUNION OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

Swadeshism Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

Last evening the Id reunion of Hindus and Mahomedans was held in the house of Lieut.-Colonel U. N. Mukherji, I.M.S. (retired), at 56, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta. Dr. Mukherji is the eldest son-in-law of Mr. Surendranath Banerji.

There was a good gathering, who were entertained by their Babu friends at gymnastics and music.

During an interval in the programme, Rai Jotendranath Choudhury, Zemindar of Taki, Abul Hossain and others spoke. Abul Hossain in his speech urged them to be "Swadeshists." He told them that the Sultan of Turkey had forbidden them to wear Austrian made fezzes and he had thrown his away.

A Moslem in the crowd at once threw down his fez and shouted out that he would never again touch an Austrian cap or Austrian enamelled wares. Other Moslems, who had fezzes, at once followed his example.

Dedar Bux said that they must try to make India once again as powerful and as dreaded as it was in the time of the great Muguls and Mahrattas; by united and combined action they could do this, and such reunions as theirs paved the way.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

Office Watched by the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

The "Bande Mataram" office is being watched day and night by the police in plain clothes from adjoining streets. Their object is to watch for anything of consequence being taken out of the office.

They have given the staff to understand that they have no orders to prevent anything being taken out, but in the event of such an occurrence, their instructions are merely to ascertain where the things are being taken.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Selection of President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

The "Bengalee" says that the Madras Reception Committee have unanimously offered the Presidentship of the forthcoming National Congress to Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

I am authorised by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, who is now here, to say that he is accepting the offer unanimously made to him by the Madras Reception Committee of the Presidentship of the forthcoming National Congress.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Mr. Gandhi marched in Convict Dress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following special cablegram dated Johannesburg, October 26:—

Mr. Gandhi was yesterday brought to Johannesburg and marched publicly in daylight in convict dress. Great indignation was excited in the Indian community.

DEATH OF AN OLD SUBEDAR.

A Gallant Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 28.

The "Pioneer" reports the death of a fine old soldier, Subedar Ajodhya Pathak, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The Subedar was pensioned in 1875, after 29 years' service in the Army. He was present at the battles or seiges of Sobraon, Multan, Gujerat, Delhi and Lucknow, and had three medals and four clasps.

He received the Order of Merit for gallantry at the siege of Delhi, where he was the Havildar of a party under Lieutenant Salkeld, which carried powder bags and exploded them under the Kashmir gate. After the explosion the Havildar carried Lieutenant Salkeld and others, who were killed, out of the ditch. He must have been the last survivor of the storming party, and there are probably very few left who served through the Sikh war.

On taking his pension, Subedar Ajodhya Pathak received an allotment of land in the Rae Bareli District and lived there ever since, greatly respected by all.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Geisha."

THE Ellis Opera Company last night played "The Geisha," with Miss Primmer in the title role and Miss Doreen O'Connor as Molly Seamore. It seemed an unnecessarily ambitious attempt on the part of the Company to put on this phenomenally successful piece, but the Ellis Company got through it remarkably well and all the parts were well filled, Miss O'Connor's dresses were as usual, superb; and Miss Primmer's ditties were all well received. A word of encomium is due to Miss Mabel Long, who, though never playing a leading role, is always delightfully go-ish, and does no end to keep things bowling along. Always happy and full of spirit Miss Long last night played Tommy Stanley of H. M. S. "Tartle" better than a man could have played the part. Mr. Rooney sang the well-known "Star of My Soul" very pleasantly, and "Geisha" has often been less admirably rendered than it was last night.

To-night: "Amasis."

THE MARQUIS and Marchioness of Tweeddale, who have been entertaining a series of guests at Yester, their place in Haddingtonshire, have returned to their house in Hill-street for Parliament.

REVIEWS.

"HALF-WAY HOUSE" by Maurice Hewlett. (Chapman and Hall, Ltd.)—A novel coming from Maurice Hewlett, is, as regards its reception, quite independent of the praise or blame of any critic. The literary style of "Half-way House" is, of course, assured and admirable after its kind,—a very individual kind,—and the handling of characters is masterly. Maurice Hewlett is undoubtedly without a rival in his own line, which is the complete understanding of feminine psychology. He can, not only predict with confidence how a given woman will act in certain given conditions, but is prepared, moreover, to explain the exact cause, or causes, which would influence her actions. This talent is conspicuously illustrated in "Half-way House." Indeed it might be said, by way either of recommendation or the reverse, that his diagnosis is sometimes too ruthlessly correct,—almost indelicate in its detailed accuracy. There are some illusions that one would prefer to keep, knowing them to be illusions, but treasuring them as something fairer, and not less edifying, than the truth. Mary Middleham is a heroine who deserves to be dealt with tenderly. She is a very ordinary maiden, full of flaws, excessively feminine, anxious, above all things, to please and to attract, not devoid of wiles, of course, but thoroughly wholesome, sweet-natured and sympathetic, with a certain latent strength and dignity which circumstances could call forth. Such a creature needs chivalrous treatment, not microscopic analysis. Idealize her, and she becomes an inspiration. Dissect her character and motives, and she can be made to appear a wicked little temptress. The character of Mr. John Germain, is, like the rest, exceedingly well drawn, but his history is pitifully tragic. Here again, it would have been wiser, more tactful, perhaps, not to scrutinize too closely. Senhouse is a fine, invigorating character. A man who elects to spend his life as a wandering gypsy, tinkering, painting, philosophising by turns in illustration of his socialistic principles, is apt to arouse one's traditional prejudices as a creature of society and convention. One is tempted to cry "charlatan." But Senhouse is genuine enough to disarm all criticism. "Sincerity is the supreme virtue, and insincerity the only deadly sin." Such is his creed and he lives up to it splendidly. He passes and re-passes like a refreshing breeze through the troubled complicated atmosphere of the book.

In spite of the indisputable skill and art of Maurice Hewlett as a novelist, Half-way House," is a book that one would hesitate to recommend promiscuously. Dissection of motive and character, is a diversion to Mr. Hewlett,—a game of which he thoroughly understands the intricacies. But carried to excess, it is apt to produce confusion in the mind of a reader who has no such hobby, and who wisely prefers to take things as they are, rather than to learn, perhaps to his own undoing, how they are made. "Half-way House" is like strong meat. In some cases it might produce mental, if not moral, indigestion. Nevertheless, the book contains many simple idyllic passages and ends most charmingly.

A PAWN IN THE GAME, by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett. (Smith, Elder, and Sons).—"A Pawn in the Game" is an exciting tale of Napoleonic times. The Pawn is a young Englishman whose home is with his step-relations in France. He begins his education in a French Military School at Brienne, when he first makes the acquaintance of the hated Corsican youth Napoleon, nick named "Paille-an-Nez." His English extraction and a certain friendship existing between him and the young Napoleon earn him the dislike of the other cadets who contrive a skilful plot against him which results in his expulsion. He returns to his home in Paris of which he is a most unwelcome inmate, and is wholly neglected and cast upon his own resources. He runs wild among the street urchins of Paris and incidentally acquires an intimate knowledge of gutter-politics and the grievances of the people. Finally, on the eve of the French Revolution, he returns to London and his father's people. He is employed as a secret agent in France by the Foreign Office, and earns recognition and speedy promotion. He is then despatched to Egypt at the time of the Egyptian campaign, and falls into the hands of the Bedouins but escapes, some two or three years later in time and see the disaster of the French army.—The story is well-told and the interest sustained. The hero's early history in Paris is perhaps the best part of the book and betrays the author's intimate knowledge of his theme. At the same time the tale would not have suffered, on the side of artistic treatment or of credibility, if it had involved fewer hair-breadth escapes on the part of the hero. The author indulges in an exuberance of expression which in parts borders on the boisterous, and when describing a scene of horror he sees fit to spare us none of its lurid details. The love-making incidents are not the strongest part of the tale, though they may be all that popular taste demands. The book, however, is a favourable specimen of its kind and is sure to be welcomed by readers of historic fictions, whose appreciation of adventure, told in a sufficiently literary manner, outweighs their desire for careful character study and human interest.

THE GIFT OF UNDERSTANDIG by Prentice Mulford. (George Bell and Sons).—"The Gift of Understanding" is one of a series of books which have become more and more numerous during the last ten years. Their endeavour, for the most part, is to illustrate and emphasise the power of thought in influencing and directing action. Owing to the unfortunate fact that many of the writers of such books have been ill-educated and rather offensively illiterate; have preached religion, theosophy and science with confused and indiscriminate zeal, and have turned theory into dogma, individual opinion into a creed necessary to their readers' salvation, the whole movement has earned the suspicion and in many cases the wholesale condemnation of an educated public. At the same time these books stand for something: the tendency of the better-written among them is, for the most part, wholesome and invigorating. We believe that they are created to supply an increasing need of the present time. It is well to examine the saner and more temperate among them, such as "the Gift of Understanding" with an unbiassed mind, prepared as well to accept what is sound and reasonable as to reject what is mere hysteric and fanatic imagining. These books are undoubtedly symbols of a movement which is coming upon us, and which it would be wise to realise in good time, and to turn into its proper channels.

OUR frontier correspondent states that a raid has occurred near Shahbaz Killi, in the Bannu District. A small party attacked a village and carried off two Hindus, one of whom they killed before returning to tribal territory.

THE regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, which is to be held in August 1909, together with the form of application and the syllabus therein referred to and the regulations for the competitive examinations for the Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service and Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service are published for general information in the Bombay Government Gazette.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT PARTITION.

Desperate efforts are made to keep up the agitation against the partition of Bengal, and the anniversary was observed in customary fashion in Calcutta. Babu Surendranath Bannerji was, of course, the hero of the day, and he exhorted the mob to keep it going, and transmit the proud privilege of mourning on the day that the province was divided to their children and their children's children. The power of nature will not go so far, in spite of the perfervid eloquence of the darling orator of Bengal. Even already the popular feeling has much cooled down, and the people, before long, will cease joining their leaders in their cry for the moon. It is amusing to be informed by Reuter that a knot of amiable Englishmen in London joined their brethren of Bengal in the mournful celebration. The administrative division of Bengal, whatever may be the motive that has brought it about, scarcely warrants all the hard things said about it. It is damned as a foul and fatal blow to national union, as a wicked and unrighteous act directed against national aspirations. In spite of all the denunciations hurled against the measure, I fail to realize how it can work the ruin of the Bengalees. There are no signs yet of the coming catastrophe, which has been predicted for us. If an administrative division of a province were to jeopardise the unity and solidarity of its inhabitants, who are bound together by racial ties and political interests, no great value can be placed upon their powers of cohesion. I have discussed the subject with some educated Bengalees, who were lately in Bombay. I expected them to be furious over the measure, but from the opinions expressed by them, I could arrive at but one conclusion, namely, that the agitation, as now persisted in, is chiefly artificial, and that it is kept up by a section of Bengalees, partly from interest, and partly from misguided sentiment. My informants are positive that the partition cannot work all the havoc which we are assured would spring from it. The strongest, and about the only objection, urged against it by one of them was that it has entailed a heavy additional charge on the country, a charge which, in his opinion, was not imperative. One of these gentlemen, a lawyer in good position hailing from East Bengal, told me that the general population of that province, Hindus and Musalmans alike, had never been deeply moved by the division, adding that, if anything, it will be beneficial in its effect to that province, in particular. He observed—and it will be news to most readers of this journal as it was to me—that no cordiality had even existed between the Babus of East and West Bengal, that the natives of the west had a way of looking down upon their brethren of the East, that while the whole province was under the same administration, nearly all the Government posts were held by Bengalees of the western division, who had formed a close ring into which no intruder from the East might penetrate, if they could help it. While Bengal was under one Lieutenant-Governor with his headquarters in Calcutta, the natives of West Bengal profited to the utmost by their propinquity to the seat of Government. Now that the Easterns have got a fair chance, West Bengal does not like the idea of a division of the spoils of which they had all along a practical monopoly. My informant, who may be credited with a special knowledge of the under-currents of social and political life in Bengal, has thrown a new light on the subject, and it is probable that there is a great deal of truth in what he has said to me. In the absence of specific objections to the measure, I had always suspected that the real motive, which was at the back of the agitation against it, had been carefully kept hidden, while the ostensible objections, limited to vague generalities, were paraded before the world. I [illegible] stand that the zemindars of [illegible] also under- seriously alarmed by [illegible] Bengal have been have somehow co[illegible] partition, because they to a dist[illegible] come to regard it as the preliminary [illegible]ance of the permanent settlement. I cannot see, for myself, any connection between the two, but that there is such a feeling is a fact; and it is also reported that, moved by this fear, some of these territorial magnates have been supplying the sinews of war for carrying on this agitation, as part of the general campaign against Government.

THE CORPORATION ON THE CITY IMPROVEMENT.

I think I can discern the reason for the tardiness of the Corporation in complying with the invitation of Government to express their opinion on the improvement and expansion of Bombay, in the report prepared by the committee for submission to the general body. It discloses a lurking uneasiness of mind as to the precise recommendations which might be made with regard to the present needs and future requirements of the city. There is a seeming reluctance to look boldly into the future, on the ground that there is no knowing what changes might take place in the commercial and industrial conditions of the city, necessitating a redistribution of the population, with reference to its social exigencies, its occupations, its access to the scene of its labours, and the division of society according to the rank and means of its several grades. It is, therefore, considered that a comprehensive scheme, embracing the present and the future, will not exactly harmonize with the conditions which may arise hereafter, and which may necessitate the upsetting of the well-laid plans of to-day. The utmost that the committee is prepared to concede in favour of a comprehensive and co-ordinate scheme, as contemplated by Government, is indicated in this sentence, which is commended to the acceptance of the Corporation: "The Corporation are disposed to believe that the absence of a comprehensive and well-considered scheme is not altogether to be condemned or deplored." It is evidently thought that it would have been well if there had been no such problem before them, but having it, they feel it incumbent on them to have their say on it. The doubts and fears, by which the committee seems to be oppressed, are further accentuated by the question of cost. That is a question which may be left alone for the present. It will form a subject by itself, after a general agreement has been arrived at as to the plan to be pursued. Having set its mind at ease as to its conscientious scruples, and having adduced in self-justification on behalf of the Corporation instances showing that the civic body has not been unmindful in the past of the sanitary and other interests of the city, it proceeds to tackle the subject in right earnest, with the result that a weighty and well-considered report, embodying some very useful suggestions, has been presented to the Corporation.

SPECIFIC PROPOSALS.

If the Corporation accept the report in substance, they will have added the weight of their authority to the concensus of opinion in favour of the removal of the sewage outfall from Love Grove. They will also recommend the removal of insanitary areas and the abatement of over-crowding which is the primary concern of every good municipality. I hope that a very important suggestion made in the report in this connection, namely that to prevent over-crowding in future the proportion of the area to be built upon should be limited by statute, will not be lost sight of by Government. The encroachment of factories on crowded areas should be strictly forbidden, they should be relegated to the north of the island, and must on no account be permitted south of a certain line marked out for the purpose. By adopting the report the Corporation will further declare that they will not be a party to the egregious proposal to uproot the railway line south of Grant Road, nor will they go in for extensive reclamations along Back Bay, as they will not be necessary, when the removal of the sewage outfall and the filling in of the Flats will have set free an immense area for residential quarters for the well-to-do. The necessity of an improved communication between the north and the south of the island is recognized, but scared away possibly by the thought of an immense outlay, the committee have not recommended the widening of Abdur Reheman Street. The committee are perfectly sensible to the gravity of the nuisance caused by milch cattle stables distributed over the town. Some of them are still in the very heart of the town, a nuisance and a menace to the health of the inhabitants. These must all be removed from Bombay and located in a suburban area, and a regular milk train service should be established. The difficulties in the way, if they are properly dealt with, are not great; they are certainly not insuperable, and the Corporation might assist materially in hastening a reform about the urgency of which we are all agreed.

Commercial and Technical Education. I am glad to notice that what I wrote in these columns on the subject of commercial education a few months back finds corroboration in an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. D. E. Wacha on the Science of Commerce. When Government made a new departure, about twenty years ago, by inaugurating technical education, there were Indians who were afraid that it might be made an excuse by them for slackening their activity with regard to higher literary education. But now the value and importance of industrial training is not only admitted by all, but it is earnestly advocated and pressed upon the Government, by the Industrial Conference from year to year; and latterly, there has grown up a movement, forwarded by representative Indians, for obtaining recognition by the Universities of the science and history of economics. The Government, on their part, are becoming more and more sensible every day to the necessity of broadening the basis of education, and diversifying, in consequence, the occupations of the people. This will be a political as well as an economic gain. The State has opened a Department of Commerce, of which great things are expected, and in Bombay Sir George Clarke has made a very happy commencement with his scheme of commercial and scientific education. Mr. Wacha made out a strong case for instituting a faculty of the science of commerce. The recommendation has for some time past been pressed upon the authorities, and from present indications it may be supposed that it will not be very long before they will accept it. The subject has been recognized by several Universities of Europe and America, and the Indian Government cannot hold back indefinitely. Commerce is regulated by economic laws which have been reduced to a science, and while the civilised world has taken steps to reap the benefits to be gained from the special knowledge which is necessary for commercial success, India cannot stand still, and allow herself to be at a great disadvantage. For my part, I set the economic advance of the country far above political reforms, and it is of the greatest importance that the Government and the people should join hands in improving the commercial and industrial position of India. Patriots, in Bengal especially, talk a great deal about Swadeshism. But, as Mr. Wacha has observed in his lecture, there is a lot of spurious Swadeshism abroad, with its militant cant and bigotted ignorance. Swadeshism cannot be advanced in defiance of ordinary human nature, and the inexorable operation of economic laws, and it is the part of sane and sagacious patriotism to go the right way, beginning with a competent knowledge of these laws.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., on relinquishing command of the Southern Army, will embark for England in the Messageries Coy.'s. Steamer "Sidney" from Victoria Dock on Thursday, the 29th instant. The Officer Commanding 2nd. Royal Scots will detail a Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file with two officers, Band and Regimental Colour to parade at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock at 10-30 a.m. on the 29th instant. The Officer Commanding R.G.A. will arrange for a salute of 15 guns to be fired from the Saluting Battery, to announce the departure of General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., (the first gun to be fired as the s.s. "Sidney," passes Middle Ground. All Officers Commanding Units and Heads of Departments will attend at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock at 10-45 a.m., on the 29th instant. Review Order—Summer Clothing (Staff in white). The Officer Commanding R.G.A, will arrange for a further salute of 15 guns to be fired from the Saluting Battery half an hour after the salute mentioned above, to announce the assumption of command of the Southern Army by Lieut.-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B.

Captain G. H[illegible]seltine, who left Colombo for home per B. I. s.s. "Derbyshire," belongs to the 6th (Carabiniers) Dragoon Guards, and is Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

At 8-30 p.m. last night a fire broke out in a house belonging to a Borah, and situated in "Catha Bazaar," Mandvi. Information was given to the Fire-Brigade stations and engines from Baboola Tank, Fort and Bhuleshwar, arrived immediately on the spot and put out the fire. The cause of the fire is not known and the damage done by fire is about Rs. 300.

At 8-45 p.m. last night another fire broke out in the pressed hay bales stocked at Gilder Street, near the Grant Road Railway Station. The engine from Gowalia Tank Road being informed, speedily went on the spot and extinguished the flames.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Adjourned for a Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 28.

At Midnapore to-day the Government Pleader asked for an adjournment for a week on the ground that Mr. Baxter had returned his brief.

Messrs. Roy, Dutt, Morison and Keays strongly opposed, on the ground that the Crown was represented by two Government Pleaders and a Solicitor.

The Magistrate said he would grant the adjournment, but would consider the question of costs.

NILGIRI RAILWAY.

Breaches Caused by Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, October 28.

Heavy rain fell in Coonoor last night, and in consequence several large landslips occurred on the Nilgiri Railway line, between Adderley and Kollar.

The train from Bombay, due here at 9-15 a.m., has not arrived up to now. Passengers are being transhipped.

It will take several days to restore the original traffic on the line as there is every indication of more rain.

RAID BY WAZIRS.

Shakakhil Village Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 28.

Yet another frontier raid is reported on the night of the 19th instant. Tribesmen, supposed to be Wazirs, attacked the Shakakhil village, Kohat district, wounding a villager and themselves losing one raider killed.

PROFESSOR LEES SMITH'S LECTURES.

The following contributions have been received towards the expenses of Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects in the ensuing cold weather:—

	Rs.
Jacob Sassoon, Esq	1,500
Bombay Chamber of Commerce... ...	500
Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association	250
Members of the Mill-owners' Association:—	Rs.
Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, Esq.	100
The Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey Kt	100
N. N. Wadia, Esq	100
Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Esq ...	100
Sir Sassoon David, Kt	100
M. Goculdas, Esq	100
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.. Ltd.	100
Munmohandas Ramji, Esq... ...	100
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S. B. Bharucha, Esq	100
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Messrs. R. Narotumdas & Co ...	100
A Habibbhai, Esq	100
Messrs. V. Atmaram & Co... ...	100
	2,200
Lallubhai Samaldas, Esq	100
Total ...	4,055

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged.........Rs.	88,694-1
Mr. Rustam S. Powvala...........	100
Mr. Kavasshaw S. Powvala	100
Bai Pirojbai Kaikhusroo Allbless, in memory of her late son, Sorabji Kaikhusroo Allbless	30
Mr. Beheman Hormusji Minocher. Homji	15
Mr. N. V. Limji...................	15
Anonymous (Ahmedabad)	5
Motilal Gulabdas..................	3
Nadof	2
Total Rs.	88,954-1

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

28th October, 1908.

Mr. W. de Lemos, Sir C. P. and Lady Layard, Miss Layard, and Mr. A. G. Layard come out to Ceylon by the "Bremen," due from Europe on the 27th instant.

A correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" writes:—Some time ago I obtained the permission—granted as "a personal favour"—from the Managing Director of a well-known Company out here, to allow one of his superintendents to supervise a small rubber estate of mine close by. Some months later the Company wrote out to their superintendent and insisted upon his sharing with them half the salary I am paying him; and on my questioning the fairness of this, they wrote me that it is the "custom"! May I ask you if this is so? If a Company think it quite consistent with their interests to permit a superintendent to earn Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 a month by allowing him to keep an eye on a small adjacent estate, is it not somewhat sordid to claim half the remuneration from him? Personaliy, I cannot readily believe that it is the "custom" in Ceylon, and it is natural that, from my point of view, I should wish the salary to be paid to the man who earns it and who accepts the entire responsibility. To the above the Editor replies:—Most emphatically such a meanness is not a custom, and will never be, in Ceylon. We should like to name the solitary Company which has made it its "custom." It deserves no less for presuming to libel a generous community.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

THE BIBLE AND THE WORLD.

200 Million Copies in 400 Dialects.

THE ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF A GREAT IDEA.

The following thrilling record of the translation of the Bible into many savage dialects, and of the adventures of the devoted and heroic men who were pioneers in the great achievement, is from the brilliant pen of W. G. Fitzgerald, in "Harper's Magazine":—

A low coral atoll, languid with lilies and palms. One of the New Hebrides, 1,500 miles east of Australia. Just one of the myriad islets sprinkling the map of the South Pacific as stars dust the firmament with nebulous splendour. And landed on the strand a Scotsman, permeated with the true "Idea" of Plato. Here he will make his home, it may be for twenty years. Note-book in hand, listening for words in a vocabulary so small; paying the cannibals 10d. a hundred for the precious gutturals parting with his last two pieces of cotton for an elusive verb.

"Pig," "rat," "dog," exhaust the terms of zoology; no words for "city," "wheat," "barley." Nay, I go lower—numerals up to four only. Five is "my hand": six, "my hand and one"; and so on until ten, which is "both hands." Then come brown toes up to twenty; and after that a vague gesture and "very many"!

The lonely white man is going to reduce this savage speech to writing for the first time, and having done that he will hand over to this remote people a magnificent literature—the Christian Bible; and that so cheaply that any man may buy a perfect copy in Aneityum for fifteen pounds of arrowroot. Impossible? Nothing is impossible to the man with the "Idea"; he will give his life to it with a singleness of purpose, an ingenuity, a selfishness, a disregard for deadly peril, which I hope to show in such wise that our hats will come off to him, whether we be Oxford philologists, free thinkers, or sun-worshippers.

He is one of many, that patient lonely Scotsman. Let us look at others—the pioneers, captained only by an abstract "idea" that drives them night and day with dynamic force.

Here is an American, in camp with the Miemac Indians of Nova Scotian wilds. He is in dismay over his first printed copy of St. Mathew's Gospel. At xxiv. 7, he reads, "A pair of snow shoes shall rise up against a pair of snow-shoes!" Mere gibberish. Yet only one letter was wrong "Naooktukumiksijik" is a nation: naooktakumiksijik is snow-shoe.

THE BIBLE IN THE PACIFIC.

In Tahitan, words must be coined for abstract conception like "honesty" or "conscience"; in Maori for "hope" and "law"; and in Yahgan, terms distinguishing between hands and fingers. "Faith" would be an unthinkable thing to a tribe whose very existence depended upon suspicion. And yet to-day the Bible is printed in eleven Oceanic tongues and parts of it in at least forty-five other dialects of the South Seas New Guinea Mistakes? Plenty at first. At a second devision of the Lifu Old Testament for the Loyalle Islands 52,310 corrections were made.

Here is a Testament for the Mosquito Indians of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. There are many English words you see—"king," "priest," "marriage," "angel," "holy." No terms exist in Mosquito for these, nor cou'd any be coined in so miserable a vehicle, "Sin" was rendered by "saura"—"bad to eat." Let a man give life and strength to the work; let him escape hostile clubs and spears, wild beasts and poisonous reptiles, fevers and perils by land and sea; let him live to old age—and yet the work is not complete. Henry Nott spent twenty years learning Tahitan, and another twenty translating. In Angola H C Withey waited five years to get the one word plague in Ki Mbundu. And one day he overheard and ivory-hunter complaining about the village rats—what a "dibebu" they were. And down went the long-sought word in a tattered note-book that would fly out from the ragged coat at such times, as though it had ears to hear.

The "Idea" driving always, as the quest for gold drives others. Behold Crawford with smarting eyes prostrate on mud floor in the wattle huts of Mboga, grasping with smoke from the brushwood fire that guided his blue pencil over the grimy sheets. Or Reuther, lost in the "Dead Heart" of Central Australia, oblivious to heat and thirst, wondering only whether "kuli ngomu" (nice smell) would do for "frankincense" in St. Matthew ii, II. And he rendered "gold" as marda maraljie—"red tone." Low savages indeed that have no word for a metal found in every out-crop of the wilderness.

PITFALLS IN TRANSLATION WORK.

Of pitfalls there are many in the work, yet one is sorry to smile. What notion of a mountain can the dreamy-eyed people of a low-lying coral atoll have? One translator in China took the wrong word for a palm tree and represented the multitudes who went forth to meet Christ on Mount Olivet casting in His path not fragrant branches but formidable thorns! Another in Haussaland trying to render the Parable of the Sower represented carnivorous birds as coming down to devour the seed that fell by the wayside.

And when the vast work is done, and done well what misunderstandings there are; what clashings with the prejudice of a thousand years! "It is a good moral story," gravely commented an old Hindu on that of the Prodigal Son, "but, oh, why was the father criminal enough to kill a young cow?" And similar scandal was evinced among the Buddhists of Upper Burma when their new Bible told them St. Peter was a fisherman, and therefore got his living by taking life.

But of romance, or patient heroism—consider Hiram Bingham, in the mid-Pacific Gilbert group, a curiosity among staring savages, yet with a fixed resolve to learn the language, reduce it to writing, and then begin to translate. Day and night this pioneer collected words and phrases more precious to him than dull pebbles delved by the De Beers, than pearls in Torres Straits—correcting and rehearsing, comparing always the written notes with the spoken word day and night, year in and year out, with a patience surely not of this earth. At last he ventured to put the Lord's Prayer and simple psalm into the savage vernacular. Next came a Gospel, and so on.

More than a century ago did this work begin. Napoleon was watching anxiously for his "six hours' mastery of the Channel" to descend on England, where 500,000 men were sleeping under arms; and beacons waited the torch on hill-top and church-tower. And in 1808, four years later, a similar world movement in connection with the Christian Bible was born in Philadelphia, at a time when the total population of the States was but seven millions, and the "Wild West" of the emigrant's dream lay well on the Mississippi's eastern side. Thus early was Robert Morrison at Canton, working on a Bible for the Forbidden Land; while Carey, Marshman, and Ward were striving to make the varied Tongues of India speak the message of heaven.

With such men it is little wonder the work went ahead. In the South Sea Islands sacrificial stones of cannibal tribes were presently turned into printing presses; and in 1816 the first grant of paper was made by the Bible Society for "Te Parau na Luka"—Luke's Gospel in Rarotongan.

Naturally the work appealed to governments and kings; to great universities and men of the philology, geography, ethnology, and commerce. All these were benefitted. For while in olden times a race took an age to reach even the rudiments of culture here they were being discovered one year and handed an alphabet and literature the next.

200,000,000 BIBLES IN 400 TONGUES.

The dawn of the nineteenth century beheld four million copies of the Bible extent, in some fifty tongues. I include those in manuscript and print in every land, together with versions in such bygone speech as Mœsogothic and the Anglo-Saxon of Bede. In its first half-century, however, the British and Foreign Bible Society issued eight million copies in English alone, and to-day engages in a Babel of languages and dialects that being the number of versions to well over four hundred, and the total circulation to above two hundred million copies.

And the bands are never off the wheels; the work never standstill. Translation, revision, re-revision. The undertaking costs millions—is even commercially considered, a vast enterprise. The Bible Society has spent £15,000,000 in producing and distributing this immense output. Presses at home and abroad produce nearly six million copies a year; and nearly sixty different sets of characters are employed in the printing. Yet no profit is looked for. The Bengal Gospel, that costs 1d. to produce is sold in the bazaars for a pice, or 1-4d.; and most of this is swallowed up in freight.

Moreover, since a translator must often be maintained in the field for years, a complete manuscript is a costly document. The last revision of the Malagasi Bible cost the Bible Society over £3,000. Dr. William Carey and his associates £30,000 was paid to help to print and publish their Serampore versions of the Bible.

Last year the London Committee alone consider matters relating to 151 languages and dialects. And the record output from the Bible House for one month was 48 tons of Scriptures, in 440 cases and 70 shipments. In these were 116,370 books, in 114 different languages. Easily the most impressive philological institution the world ever saw. Fast steamship and train are but the first step in the transportation of this Babel of books. And then come little sailing ships among the coral islands of the Pacific; canoes and houseboats for Indo-China; camel-carts in Mongolia; dog-sledges for the Arctic; pack-horses and hard-headed negro porters, with many other varieties of transport, according to the region.

Is any region closed to missionaries? Yes. Central Arabia, Tibet, Afganistan, Nepal, parts of Sudan, Albania, and Abyssinia. The Christian ruler of that last-named state sent the Bible House a superb pair of tusks with a magniloquent letter. Around the seal are the words: "The Lion of the tribe of Judah hath conquered"; the letter begins "Menelic II, appointed by God, King of the Kings of Ethiopia, to the Committee of the Bible Society which labours for the spread of the light of the Gospel." Albania as a forbidden territory is a queer case. For years the Gospels and Psalter have been in type in the Tosk dialect, with the national Albanian character. But the Sublime Porte would not permit their introduction. One of the censors at Constantinople turning over the pages caught sight of the word "Macedonia." "It is treason to the Sultan," he said, with gentle rebuke, "to mention such a place. You must mean the vilayets of Salonika and Monastir."

DR. JUDSON'S LIFE WORK.

One word about the precious manuscripts that entail a life's labour. Dr. Judson had just finished his Burmese translation of the New Treatment, when he was suddenly seized and thrown into prison. This was in 1824, long before the British occupation. Judson's wife took the roll of paper and buried it. So far, good; yet here was a dilemma. In the ground it would surely decay, and on the other hand, if revealed it would be destroyed. And so the doctor asked Mrs. Judson to dig it up, hide it in a roll of cotton, and bring it into the prison as a pillow. For seven anxious months the man laid his weary head at night upon his treasure; but at last they took it from him and threw it out into the prison yard, to be trodden by the obscene dogs that prowled among the offal. In despair, Judson now confided his secret to a friendly old Burman, who rescued and took home the roll as a relic of the white captive. And in this little man's possession was it found when Judson was released by the advance of the victorious British troops to Ava.

Thus far translation and printing. Now for the annual distribution. Here is a world of adventure in very truth; the march of an army of pioneers—"Sowers of the Seed" for the world's missionaries. Sledge and raft in Siberia; magic-lantern and buffalo-carts among Dyak headhunters in Borneo; camels and ponies among nomads of the Gobi desert; mule-train and llama-herd in the Andes; yaks on the frontier of Tibet; laden junks manhauled by bamboo cables, up the Yangtse gorges; and elephants and strawthatched carts in far Siam.

Let me tell you of a man whose exploits do not get into the papers. His letters are before me as I write. On an open raft, laden with half a ton of Scriptures, he drifted down the mighty Lena for 3,000 miles through the frozen heart of Siberia, selling Gospels to the uncouth Yakuts in their own tongue. His wife was with him. "Our hands were soon in blisters," he says, calmly; "and we had to keep watch, for many dreadful murders had been done. I slept from 11 p. m. till 2 a. m., and them my wife watched until dawn, when I took up my vigil again." You will gather the "Idea" leads to tragedy. One man in Eastern Asia, trading Scriptures with the Samoyde fishers and Ostyak fur-hunters on the Arctic coast, was never heard of again, nor was John Matthews, after he left Santa Fe de Bogota to ascend the great Magdalena River. On the other hand, the fate of Johnson and his native assistants was well known—but not until nineteen years later. They had ascended the Yangtse and landed at a remote town to sell books. During their stay a terrible fire broke out, and was attributed to the evil influence of the "foreign devil." That night a band of men murdered them with every circumstance of horror. Another agent, W. T. Beynon, with his wife and three children, were massacred by Boxers in the square before the Governor's yamen at Tai-Yuan-Fu.

In Paraguay, an adventurous pedlar of Bibles found himself entangled in an insurrection, and dropping his books on the plain, fled for his life in a canoe. He was captured by the revolutionists, however, and after a remarkable series of adventures only escaped with his life by disguising himself and acting as a stoker on a river steamer.

HOW BIBLES ARE PAID FOR.

Of course, these men are often paid in kind for the Bibles. In Africa it may be with cowrie-shells, calico, brass wire, ivory, feathers, and gold dust. In Central America, the "money" may be eggs, starch, cocoa-bears, fowls, logwood, and firewood. Again; in the Solomon Islands of the Pacific, Gospels may be bartered for beads, porpoise-teeth, and bracelets. The diary of Mr. Glass, in Brazil, is typical. Thus: "June 4.—Sold a Gospel for a bunch of sugarcanes; another for a bag of rice, some cheese, and eight eggs. Last night we slept in an old sugar mill; not bad, but a little sticky. . . . June 5.—Killed the biggest snake I have ever taken in Brazil—6 ft. long, black and yellow banded, and lying right across our path. A forest fire ahead. The river Itapirapoan in flood held us up all day. And so we stayed on the banks washing our clothes that had been chewed up by cows the night before. We're so bothered by the sandflies that we must sit constantly in the acrid smoke of wood fires."

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Proposed Taxes on Light!

As want of money is the chronic state of our own Government, sympathetic consideration will be given to the plight of the German Government, which is spending money faster than it can make it.

£212,500,000 DEBT.

"The approaching session of the Reichstag will be devoted to putting the imperial finances straight, says the "Manchester Guardian." "Twice within recent years has the Reichstag nibbled at the task. The Government has determined that this time it shall be done thoroughly. The amount of the Imperial debt, £212,500,000, does not seem excessive when compared with our own, or that of other Great Powers, nor is the explanation of the German Government's anxiety to be sought in adding the debts of the individual States to the Imperial debt

GROWTH OF GERMANY'S DEBT.

"It is not the gross amount that causes anxiety, but the circumstances under which it has come into existence and the rate at which it is growing. In 1877 the Imperial debt was less than £1,000,000, and in the last eight years the total increase was almost as large as in the previous twenty-three years. Huge deficits are chronic; current expenditure is met out of loans; there is no provision for debt extinction; and the Government has to raise money at 4 per cent. This has happened during a period of profound peace and striking economic expansion.

GERMAN WEIGHT OF TAXES.

"The Reichstag has voted expenditure without voting the funds to meet it, and the interesting question is why it has not done so. One may negative straightway the idea that taxation in Germany is already so high or the wealth of the country so modest that the limit of revenue has been reached. It is doubtful whether the German having regard to income, is as heavily taxed as the Englishmen; it is still more doubtful whether taxation has kept pace with the national income. The wealth of Germany has multiplied many times during the last thirty years, and if the Reichstag has not balanced its Budgets, it is certainly not because the country is too poor to afford it.

DIRECT OR INDIRECT TAXATION?

"The Reichstag has been hampered because Imperial finance is at once a constitutional and a social question. The Empire is a federation of States, and the individual States wish to balance their own budgets. To make that easier they want to monopolise a certain field; they want direct taxation to be reserved exclusively for themselves. The Imperial Government, for reason which are not very convincing from the purely financial standpoint, accept that principal with a little reserve. Sacrifices must be made for the federal principal, especially when the sacrifice is not unpleasing to the class which weighs most with the Government, the squirearchy.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

"The Imperial Government has not yet announced its plans, but they are known in outline. The obvious remedy of cutting down expenditure seems to be excluded. The expenditure on armaments, in particular on the navy, has most contributed to confound the Budget, and the country is committed by the Navy Acts to expenditure over a term of years. Nevertheless, forces undoubtedly exist to check the further expansion of the Navy Estimates. Significant protests by men so little susceptible of anti-militarism as Colonel Gadke have appeared, while only a few days ago the "Kreuz-Zeitung," the organ of the Prussian squires, pressed for a halt in naval expansion. Still, such changes apply to the future; they can hardly affect the present financial proposals.

TWO DIRECT TAXES.

"The problem of the Imperial Government is to devise a formula which shall satisfy the States and the Squires by not encroaching upon direct taxation, and satisfy the Liberal members of the Reichstag by not further adding to the inequitable burden resting upon the poor. As might be expected, such a formula is to be constructed by a free handling of terms. The Imperial Government at present draws revenue from two direct taxes—death duties and State contributions, raised in part directly by the States. It proposes to develop these. It is obvious, however, that unless the Government is prepared to make a radical transformation of the existing death duties not much is to be looked for from these sources.

TAXES ON LIGHT?

The "North German Gazette," the semi-official organ, tells the consumer that he is to make the chief sacrifice and doubtless the duties on tobacco and alcohol will be increased. These luxuries are much less heavily taxed in Germany now than in England; but, on the other hand, the German's necessities are much more heavily taxed, 'so that new taxes on beer and tobacco will be resented. A proposal which is not likely to meet with popular opposition is one to tax advertisements, but the newspapers have already begun to campaign against it. Still more severe will be the assault on a proposed impost on electricity and gas. The Government's idea is to tax these when used for private consumption, not for power. A duty on light reminds one of Pitt's window taxes, while the distinction between light and power is pure logomachy. The production for both purposes is single and if anything cuts down the consumption for one purpose it will raise the cost for the other, and will therefore hamper industry. What is a still greater objection is that it will affect different industries and districts to a different extent. Gas and electrical power are employed chiefly in South Germany, and chiefly by the small manufacturer.

WANTED, AN INCOME-TAX.

"The Government will have a hard task to persuade the Reichstag to accept its plans, and it cannot be said that they rest on financial justice. They are vitiated by the Imperial Government's resolution not to utilise direct taxation, such as an Imperial income or property tax, and it is certain that in the future it will be driven by financial necessities as much as by popular pressure to abandon an attitude which cannot be justified on the grounds of equity or financial utility."

We learn that the new field gun, with the improved shield, designed in India, has been giving very satisfactory results at Rawalpindi, where experiments with it have been going one. Trials are also being made in India with small arms cartridges modified on Continental methods.

The new Petroleum rules, which make the law in this important respect uniform for the whole of India, will be issued by the Government of India next week.

Preparations for the reception of the Amir at Jellalabad are still proceeding, though no definite date has yet been given for his departure from Kabul.

WHAT SHALL WE DO IN EGYPT?

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's Reply.

Three remarkable articles by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt on "Our Position in Egypt" have been published in the "Manchester Guardian." Commenting on these, the "Guardian" says:—

"On this subject Mr. Blunt is a prophet come to judgment, for he is one of the very few Englishmen of distinction who through all the disgrace and decay of Abdul Hamid's Sultanate have still kept their faith in a future Liberal regeneration of the East.

"It is easy to draw distinctions between East and West, and to argue that what is good for the one is not necessarily good for the other. But we cannot sub-divide the Mahometan East. The same movement that has stirred Turkey is stirring in Egypt too, and in Persia and even in Mahometan India, and we may not vary our sympathies with the variations of latitude and longitude. This then, is the 'new situation' with which Mr. Blunt deals.

He assumes, and rightly, that the time has come to shake out the old formulæ which we have used all these years to persuade ourselves that there was no Egyptian question. Some of these are obviously out of date. It used to be said, for example that Egypt could not work Liberal institutions. But if Turkey, which has not enjoyed the advantages of our political education, is going to try with our full approval and sympathy, how can we refuse a similar opportunity to Egypt, which we have at least had the opportunity of training for nearly a generation?

"Another stock argument was that the reform movement in Egypt was insincere because it meant the revival of Turkish influence, which was against reform. But Turkey now is to Egypt the pattern not of an obsolete tyranny but of the new movement which is stirring the East. If the Nationalist movement in Turkey deserves our sympathy, the presumption is that the Egyptian movement deserves it too. From that conclusion we see no conceivable way of escape.

"The Young Turks are Nationalists even before they are reformers; they have instituted reforms not simply for their own sake, but because their continued denial is a standing menace to the independence and integrity of Turkey. The case of Egypt is different, because here the need of reforms has been made the excuse for the denial of her rights as a nation. In Turkey reforms are necessary to the successful assertion of national rights; in Egypt the vindication of national rights is necessary to the reforms. If, then, we mean to conciliate Egypt, we must begin by conciliating the feeling of Nationalism. That is why Mr. Blunt puts the question of evacuation in the very forefront.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

"He made two suggestions. The first was that Sir Edward Grey should repudiate at an early date the policy of indefinite occupation, and should declare England's determination not to stay in Egypt a day longer than is necessary to establish an unlightened and stable native Government. His second suggestion was that we should reopen the negotiations for evacuation with Turkey at the point at which they were dropped by Lord Salisbury in 1887. The first suggestion is comparatively easy, because it only asks us to pledge ourselves anew to what we are already deeply pledged; the second is much more difficult.

"It is harder for a Liberal Government than it was for a Conservative Government in 1887 or 1878 to hand back a province to Turkey; and for two reasons. The first is that it is still uncertain how much recognition is to be given in the future organisation of Turkey to the principle of local autonomy, and it might be unwise to prejudice this principle in the case of Egypt by any arrangements for joint occupation such as Lord Salisbury, for example, contemplated; the second reason is that the reform movement in Turkey is still in its honeymoon, and while we may most heartily wish it success, it might still be unwise to act as though it could not be a failure.

NECESSARY REFORMS.

"Passing by this question about the means for carrying into execution our pledges to evacuate, we reach the subject of the further question that Mr. Blunt discusses—namely, what are the immediately necessary political reforms? Mr. Edward Dicey, in the current "Nineteenth Century," suggests the grant of 'limited self-governing powers to certain municipalities.' Mr. Blunt—very reasonably, we think—retorts that no Egyptian would take such a change as a serious answer to his demands. He asks for a popularly-elected Chamber with the right to hold Ministers responsible.

"The precise form of the Parliamentary franchise by comparison is of secondary importance; what is essential is that there should be adequate Parliamentary check on the power of the Khedive and on the policy of his Ministers. He believes that the Department of Finance might for some years be left under European direction, but even here Parliament ought to have full right of interpellation and of discussion. The principle of these reforms is to arm the Egyptians with Parliamentary weapons by which they may direct the national policy and protect the progress that has already been made against incompetent or corrupt administration. And, in general, this is the principle which governs the programme of the Young Turkish reformers.

"'To all men of ordinary intelligence,' writes Mr. Edward Dicey, 'it must seem obvious that the experiment now being tried in Turkey is apparently conducted under far less favourable conditions than would be the case if it were to be carried out in Egypt.' But the same alternative which drove the Sultan into reform presents itself to us too. The Sultan conceded reform because coercion had broken down for us too the alternative to a Home Rule policy in Egypt must ultimately be a Policy of Imperial coercion, hateful to contemplate, as Mr. Blunt truly says, and certain in the long run to fail."

CEYLON COINAGE.

A correspondent writes to the "Ceylon Observer." with reference to the profit of R 101,000 on new coins made by the Revenue, it has long been an enigma to many, why Ceylon does not also coin her rupees as well as her divisionary money and thus make a tenfold greater profit? I have seen several letters in your paper on the subject, but never one which might be considered and explicit answer to the question.

It has been said that the Ceylon coin would not be accepted in India. Why not? Is India not under the supreme administration of the Secretary of State for India, although a vice-royalty, and could his decision not be made law? Is not the Latin Monetary Union, in existence since 1865 and into which France, Belgium, Italy Switzerland, (and subsequently Greece) entered an example by which a uniform and interchangeable coinage may be maintained among different Governments?

Is one, perhaps, only to believe that Ceylon is in a disguised way made to pay tribute to the big brother? If so, why not admit it an open fact? Is there no unofficial M. L. C. who will put a straight question to our Government?

As regards the divisionary coin many more fifty-cent pieces ought to be put in circulation. I have never been able to obtain them at Banks except mixed with a large proportion of small coin when it would be so much more convenient for purposes of counting to put them up in piles of twenty as is done with the rupee pieces. In fact this coin might to a large extent, replace the rupee.

MONUMENTS IN CHINA.

Two handsome gilt bronze lions ornament the pl za in front of the Ta-low, in the Zoological Garden outside the Shi-Chia men at Peking. A curiou story is connected with them. According to officis reports these lions, the property of a temple in th western hills, were buried in 1860 on the approacl of the Allied Troops to the Summer Palace. Som time after the operations of the Allied Troops ir 1900 foreigners learned of the existence of thes sculptures and through the connivance of Chinese endeavoured to get possession of them. The matte was brought to the attention of an official of the foreign office who rescued them. After more than forty years of burial the gilt has nearly disappeared but they are splendid objects and are of a more realistic sculpture than the lion and tigar sculptures commonly seen in China. They are said to be Indian. They remain to be accurately identified.

At a small village on the Yellow River near the Lu-han railway crossing are being dug up from time to time large hollow bricks measuring three and one-half or four feet in length by 18 inches or 20 inches wide and 5 inches thick. When struck they give out a mellow ringing sound and are called by the natives musical stand bricks. They are belived by them to have two holes about 2 1-2 or 3 inches in diameter in each and which might have been for joining them together. They are ornamented with a geometrical pattern on the face and appear to have been used as a freize. Chinese antiquaries who have interested themselves in these bricks assign no date to them but suppose them to be relics of some ancient palace. They are very fine and specimens sent to Peking are in perfect preservation. Some are larger than those described. A metropolitan official has two of these smaller ones in his house in Peking and two larger ones at Tientsin.

The respect existing amongst the Chinese for "ancient and holy" things explains the remarkable preservation of many monuments in China. Much however finds its billet in some common utility and monuments of rare value often disappear into walls and foundations or are broken up. The Chinese have therefore found it necessary to rescue their monuments.

The ancient seats of learning in China contributed to the preservation of antiquities. At Paoting-fu, in the celebrated provincial college destroyed by French soldiers in 1901 was a collection of ancient stone monuments. It was in one of the few structures left standing after the troops had finished the 1900-1 camp fires.

In the Confucian temple in Peking are preserved the famous stone drums of hallowed age.

Edkins says:—"Part of the stones of the white Pagoda hill in the I-ho-yuan or Hsi-yuan in Peking were brought from a mountain in Honan province by the Kin Tartars. A large urn of earthenware for fish—a relic of the Mongol period 2 feet 5 inches—in the I-ho-yuan was lost, but later recovered from a palace temple in the west city where its value was unknown and where it was used as a vegetable receptacle. It was bought by the Emperor for 1,000 taels! At another building in the Hsi-yuan are eleven bells of the Chow dynasty found buried in the earth in Kiangsi province in the middle of the 19th century and consequently about 2,000 years old."

One of the metropolitan officials who resides near the Summer Palace during the sojourn of the Court at Wan-Shau-Shan discovered this summer a large tomb just behind his villa. It was one of the Ming dynasty and was the burial place of a eunuch. As it had a good deal of fine sculptured marble about it was believed to be the tomb of a head eunuch. The marble such as it dug out of the Western hills was curiously chipped and broken in a wholesale manner. Upon inquiry it was found that peasants came very early in the morning, gathered chips from these marbles and pulverized them to adulterate flour. Asked why they did not use lime, stone or some other stone, and not spoil fine monuments, they answered that other stone was not the right colour—only the grave-stone marble could be used without being detected.

Edkins says of this white marble that it is called "hang-pai-yu," an excellent stone for architectural purposes and for the rough sculpturing of the Chinese masons, but not fine and hard enough for European sculpture.—"Shanghai Mercury."

HONGKONG LEGISLATORS ALARMED.

It is seldom that any untoward incident mars the proceedings of the Legislative Council, but the meetings of the members last Thursday afternoon, which was of sufficient interest in itself by reason of the fact that the Estimates were under consideration, was seriously affected by the fall of a great block of stucco which fell on the table between the heads of an unofficial and an official member. The business of the Council had just commenced. The Colonial Secretary had moved the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Murray Stewart was beginning his speech, when Mr. W.J. Gresson, who arrived five minutes late, took his seat at the end of one arm of the table next to the Captain Superintendent of Police Mr. Badeley. Everybody was interestedly listening to the opening remarks of Mr. Stewart, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council, when suddenly a block of ornamental and decorative stucco work on the roof fell with an alarming crash on the table immediately between Mr. Gresson and Mr. Badeley. For a second everybody was alarmed, and it was feared that the hon. members had been badly hurt. The block threw off a plethora of small chips which flew all around. At once Mr. Gresson and Mr. Badeley drew back and the Council was in some consternation for a moment. Mr. Murray Stewart went on clamly with his speech. The Clerk of Councils and the Chief Clerk made hurried exits and coolies removed the "debris." There was no stoppage in the proceedings, but there was quite evidently a good deal of anxiety. The block of stucco, about a foot long and half a foot in depth, had rested at the spot where one of the punkah pins is fastened to the ceiling. The punkahs were immediately stopped and thenceforward during the afternoon were not again utilised. When one considers the heat of the chamber, even in comparatively cool weather, it can be well understood, that the temperature of the room was far from exhilarating. Meanwhile, when it was seen that the danger was only local, as it were, there were "nods and winks and wreathed smiles," although it must be confessed that with few exceptions nobody seemed to be exactly comfortable.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN SAIGON.

A political crisis has arisen at Saigon, owing to the determination of the Government to push through the Colonial Council a change in the method of assessing the rice fields for revenue purposes.

The native members—six in number—all withstood strongly the move on the ground that it would increase the weight of taxation on the cultivators. They dwelt particularly on the point that the revised assessment would press hardly on the people, who were already heavily taxed

On finding themselves outvoted, the native members protested, and sent in their resignations on September 18. They are elected, and not nominated to the seats.

The Council met on the next day, and accepted the resignations, only the nine French members being present.

The Governor—M. Outrey—then addressed the Council, and urged the members not to be moved by the action of the native members on the ground that they had been influenced by certain interested parties. It may be added that the new assessment hit hard certain rich landholders.

The Council then proceeded with the orders of the day and passed a vote of confidence in the Governor unanimously.

On September 22, a fresh surprise was sprung upon the Council by the resignation of another member, Dr. Dejean de la Patie, by way of protest against the Council passing the estimates before the arrival of the Governor-General, M. Klobukowski.

He there and then left the Council Chamber. His opinion, however, prevailed, and the Council adjourned until after the arrival of the Governor General.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BURMA.

PAGODA FESTIVAL AT SHWEBO.

A Burman correspondent writes :—I am highly pleased to describe the festival of Myodaungsedi pagoda built by Alaungpaya, the founder of Naubaung Dynasty, the old name for Shwebo, a town of moderate size generally, but inappropriately taken for a rural district by some. Here I use the word 'inappropriately' because the town is historically famous for being the birth-place of a great man named U Aung Zaya, the conqueror of the whole of Burma, before its annexation by the British, and contains all the necessary things which a modern town should have.

I am now going to touch on the point by giving you the full account of the festival itself. The festival was held for four days commencing from the full moon day of Thadingyoot. All ages and sexes of the town went to the pagoda on foot, on cycle, on horseback, in cart, or in carriage, according to their means. There also came from the suburbs a great many pilgrims who looked forward to the festal occasion with eager expectation. But they, being unable to provide themselves with all the ways and means, were glad to bivouac near the stage-play or Anyein all the night. Just as the grey light of the day began to brighten that portion of the studded vault resting on the eastern margin of the plain, they attired in their best apparel and going to the pagoda, made food offerings. Then some returned and some remained according as their will and pleasure led them. On the east of the pagoda where there are moats, many a larger of carts belonging to the villagers dwelling along the side of the River Irrawaddy was seen. These people played important parts in this festival—the men as boatmen and the ladies as dancing girls in the yein-i-e, a performance given by a troupe of damsels simultaneously. There were also different kinds of games such as, wheel of fortune, dice game, etc.

The police officers performed their duty more than satisfactorily. But while I am writing about the bright side I should not wink at the dark side. Two drunkards, who were likely to create disturbance were kept under confinement after having been beaten very severely though they did not defend themselves against the constables. Besides this, the police officers used their canes very freely. Some police officers on duty were not ashamed to ask gamblers for money. When any one refused their request, they caused them trouble and sometimes altogether stopped their progress.

I am now giving each day's proceedings. The first day being full moon day which is considered most holy by the Burmans, the pious persons did not go to the pagoda where there was nothing but a puppet-show on that day. On the second day a good number of people of various classes crowded there. There were cycle races, horse races, boxing, anyein, boat races, and marionette performances. At about 4 p.m. the people of Minya Quarter, putting on white clothes—the national and customary dress as the sign of purity, went to the pagoda in a majestic procession to make food offerings. But the day's proceedings were marred by an accident which resulted in the death of one U Shein, a well-to-do man, perhaps the richest man of his village (Yinba). He went to the pagoda in a carriage at about three o'clock in the evening, the moment fated to be his last one on earth. When the carriage made a turn, the horse alarmed at some sight, drew the carriage away. The driver fell and broke his arm and U Shan while trying to jump down. was thrown violently and died on the spot. The driver, afraid of being prosecuted ran away and no trace has been found of him as yet.

KARACHI.

A correspondent writes to the "Sind Gazette":—In your issue of the 16th instant "Cricketer" has questioned the validity of the Karachi Parsi Institute being considered the champion club for this year, and has expressed the opinion that the claim to that title rests between the North-Western Railway and the Borah Institute, because these two clubs have played the most matches and have tried conclusions with every other club. He urges that the Parsis cannot be in the running since they never encountered the Borahs,—this reason, if of value, should naturally debar the Borahs also. At home all the counties do not play an equal number of matches, and the championship is decided by deducting losses from wins, and then the percentage which the points arrived at is to the number of finished games represents the figure of merit. The suggestion made by "Cricketer" is good, that all the Secretaries submit tables shewing the results of the season's matches. I venture to state that these would prove favourable to the Parsis, who have only once had their colours lowered during the past season. As regards the Parsis not playing the Borahs, there must be some reason for no fixtures being arranged between these teams,—there is never smoke without fire.

I wish to make a few remarks about Karachi cricket. Opportunities are afforded on the playgrounds of England's great national games of men in different spheres of life coming in contact with one another who would perhaps never meet under ordinary circumstances unless in a formal manner on duty or in official or business matters. Nowhere are these opportunities greater than on the cricket field, where the peer joins with the humble professional, the superior with his subordinate. It is, therefore, with pleasure one may comment upon the praiseworthy spirit which has run through the members of four of the European mercantile houses and brought about the formation of cricket clubs in the last quarter, and doubtless the example set would have been followed by others if they could have mustered sufficient numbers for the field. The spirit bears silent testimony to the good feelings and sympathy existing between the management and the subordinate staff of the firms in question. Although the idea is commendable, yet lovers of the game doubtless see looming ahead a source of danger to what may be termed, in a comparative sense, first-class cricket in Karachi. There being some first-rate cricketers in the mercantile teams, their services to the larger and more important clubs will be lost, and most probably their talent will be affected and further development checked unless they are allowed a perfectly free will to play for the latter clubs. Also, even if they have the liberty to choose, they would be naturally backward to avail of it owing to a latent doubt of causing displeasure. I think the clashing of interests can eb obviated when the fixtures for next year are being arranged. As the teams of the mercantitle offices are weak compared with the older and bigger ones, the difficulty can be very easily surmounted if they do not frame a programme like the others but arrange matches from time to time. I am almost sure that the sporting spirit which has led to the establishment of the new clubs will prevent first-class cricket from suffering.

SEISTAN.

A correspondent writes :—On the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, His Excellency Kar Guzar the Persian Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs Seistan (Persia) gave a farewell party to Doctor Khan Sahib Shaikh Ahmad who is going on 3 months' privilege leave to his native place, Jullundar.

There were present from the British Consulate, Captain [illegible], I.M.S., the Medical Officer Seistan and Kain, his Subordinate Mirza Mohammad Beg and Sardar Mohammad Husain Khan, B.A., Head Clerk H. B. M. Consulate Seistan and of the Persia officials His Excellency the Kar Guzar (Akram-ul-Mulk) naib-i-karguzar (Motosid-dul-Sultana, Shahzada Mohammad Ali of the Customs, and Sarhang Ali Khan the Persian Telegraph Master.

During the afternoon several photographic groops, were taken ; all present wished the Khan Sahib Godspeed using the Persian phrase 'Basalaniut ravi o baz ai' meaning go safe and return soon. His Excellency the Kar Guzar in a short speech praise the work of the Khan Sahib and remarked how his name had become a household word in Seistan.

Khan Sahib Saikh Ahmad came to Seistan from the 18 Tiwana Lancers in 1905 as a first class H. A. Some time after his arrival here he detected plague in Seistan and adopted and advised antiplague measures until the arrival of Captain Kelly, I. M. S., who was sent on special plague duty. As a special plague inspector his duties were manifold, once while crossing the Homoon Sabri River our Doctor's tutine (boat made of reeds) was upset and he narrowly escaped drowning.

By his endeavours at first and afterwards by Captain Kelly with his assistance, the plague was exterminated from the country within 6 months after nearly 6 thousand souls had died at Seistan.

He worked very hard and his work was appreciated both by the Government of India and the Persian Government.

The Persian Government offered him a famous Persian medal of Sun and Lion with the honourable title of Shams-ul-attibba which title and medal with the permission of the British Government he most respectfully declined and in lieu of which the Indian Government granted him the honourable title of Khan Sahib and promoted him to Senior Hospital Assistant grade.

The doctor is going on 3 months well earned leave to India to his home at Jullundur City and takes his wife and children who are in need of change of climate.

CEYLON.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the general Committee of the above Association held on the 13th instant, a letter was read from Sir James Buckingham, Secretary of the Indian Tea Association (London) on the

REGULATION OF SALES.

Sir James Buckingham's letter was dated the 25th September and he stated that the Committee of the Association had decided to issue a circular letter to importers asking them to curtail their offerings of tea at the public auctions in London for that and the following weeks. This action had been taken in view of the large quantity of tea which had been printed for sale ; and it was understood to have met with the approval of several of the largest importers.

The Chairman mentioned that Mr. Hutchinson's report on the working of the Heeleaka Experimental Station during the past three years was in the press and would be published shortly. A full report on Mosquito Blight by Mr. Antram was also being printed, and its issue would not be long delayed Mr. Hutchinson had been for some time past engaged in closely investigating the question of the cheesy taint in teas, and had prepared a report upon it. The draft of this report Mr. Hutchinson would finally revise during his leave, and would send it back to Calcutta for publication by the Association. The "Thrip" insect pest, which is prevalent in Darjeeling, had been examined by Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Antram, and a preliminary report had been prepared. But the investigation had not reached a stage at which any conclusions could be made public; and it was still being carried on under the direction, and with the kind cooperation and assistance, of Mr. H. Maxwell Lefroy, the Imperial Entomologist.

NATIVE EMIGRATION.

The Attorney-General of Ceylon moved the second reading of "An Ordinance regulating the emigration of natives for the purpose of employment in certain capacities outside the island" at the meeting of the Legislative Council last week. He added : The purpose of this Ordinance is to make more stringent the provisions of the existing Ordinance as to the emigration of natives for the purpose of being employed in theatrical and other displays outside of the island. I think all members of the Council will be agreed that the emigration of natives for purposes of that kind ought to be under the most stringent regulations. It has happened over and over again that natives have left the island and have gone to Europe, and even America, and there been stranded, and have only been able to return to their homes at the expense of the Government. The provisions of this Bill are stsict. No native is to be allowed to emigrate for this purpose unless he has received written permission from the Colonial Secretary ; and the person, or persons, who procure the emigration of natives for the purpose are bound to give security for their return to Ceylon ; and there are provisions requiring natives to provide themselves with passes before they are admitted on to the ships to remove them from the Island. I think, perhaps, it would be advisable that the Bill should be referred to a Sub-Committee, and the details and procedure of the Ordinance carefully examined there. I now move that the Bill be read a second time.

Council went into Committee, and the Bill was referred to a sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Obeyesekere, Ferguson, and the mover.

COLOMBO.

A MEDICAL WARNING.

Dr. W. Marshall Philip, Medical Officer of Health, writing on the development of Colombo, says :—The older parts of the town are now almost completely built over, and the tide of increasing population appears to be setting more and more outwards, especially towards Colpetty and the Southern suburbs, as shown by the large number of new buildings which have been and are being erected there. It is unfortunate that this development has not been carried out in many instances on sanitary lines, and it is hoped that the proposed new laws in regard to buildings will improve matters in this respect, in so far as the area within the town limits is concerned ; but it is also most important that the development of the rapidly-growing suburbs should be placed under proper control.

It is, therefore, essential that the existing unbuilt upon land not only within the town, but in the adjoining suburbs should be mapped out with streets and scavenging lanes and open places, which should be reserved for these purposes and building there on should be prohibited. Unless this is done untold mischief will result, and a condition of affairs will arise which will require many years and cost vast sums of money to rectify. The Church Yard Lane and other street widenings afford a good example of what delay in these matters costs.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths which occurred in Colombo during 1907 was 5, 747, giving a rate of 32·5 per 1,000 persons living, which was below the average of the previous 10 years. There were 1,300 deaths of children under one year of age in 1907, being in the proportion of 304 per 1,000 births.

The number of births registered in Colombo during 1907 was 4,280, giving a birth-rate of 24·2 per 1,000 persons living per annum, which is above the average for the previous 10 years. The European birth-rate per 1,000 living for 1897-1906 was 29·7 and for 1907 it was 31·7.

THE P. & O. AND AUSTRALIA'S NEW NAVIGATION LAWS.

Fremantle, October 12th :—Under the new Navigation Bill,—the working of which is causing much apprehension, for it is certain to become law—it is proposed to allow steamers carrying the Australian mails from England, by arrangement with the Australian Government, to take passengers and trade on the coast. The difinition is not altogether clear so far as other lines are concerned, and we are curiou to know how this will affect the P. & O. Company which receives its mail subsidy from the Imperial Government. It is believed that a serious situation will arise unless the section referring to what the Governor-General in Council may do in the matter of coast trade regulations is made more plain. As the clause stands at present, it is apparent that the P. & O. Company must be precluded from taking any part in the coastal trade of Australia. It is known that the steamers carry passengers between Fremantle and Eastern States ports and "vice versa," but unless the Governor-General in Council says otherwise this Company, which has so greatly assisted in the expansion of the Australian trade, will have to adopt local conditions while on the coast, and revert to the deep-sea order of things when clear of Fremantle. It will be remembered that Sir Thomas Sutherland and his co-directors, at the time the terms of the present contract were under negotiation, had inserted a clause giving the P. & O. Company power after certain notice, believed to be six months, to withdraw from any portion of its contract. This was stated to be in view of the Navigation Bill which had not then been presented to Parliament. This proviso was accepted by the Imperial Government. It is not reported that the P. & O. Company have decided for the present to abandon the talked of scheme of making Fremantle the terminus of the over-sea mail steamers, and running connecting boats, suitable to the season, from here to the Eastern States and back with mails and passengers. Should the Navigation Bill become law in its present form and the Labour Party insist on its provisions being carried ont, then the P. & O. Company will be placed in a most awkward position, the only alternatives of which will be either to resign the contract, or tranship passengers and mails for the Eastern States and New Zealand into other vessels at Fremantle running under coastal conditions respecting white crews, etc.

OOTACAMUND.

An important Civil suit, which is being watched with interest here by landlords, is occupying the attention of Mr. J. C. Fernandes, Subordinate Judge. The plaintiff is Mrs. Jennings, who sues the Ootacamund Municipal Council for Rs. 1,000 as damages for the alleged illegal restraint of certain articles of furniture from her house known as "St. Mary's" which is occupied by Surgeon-General Benson on a yearly tenancy. The plaint sets out that the Chairman of the Municipal Council imposed a tax on "St. Mary's" at a monthy rental of Rs. 175, less the usual furniture deduction of 20 per cent., whereas the house was actually let on a yearly tenancy for only Rs. 150, and that under the District Municipalities Act of 1884, when the actual letting value of the property was known, the defendant Council, for purposes of assessment, was bound to accept such letting value, save in case of fraud that the defendant, Council imposed a tax which exceeded the maximum rates at which defendants were entitled to levy and that in spite of it being repeatedly pointed out the defendant Council on the 17th August, to recover such tax, made a distraint on plaintiff's property. The plaint further alleges that the conduct of the defendants is malicious, and that the tenant of the plaintiff was put to much inconvenience in consequence.

In answer to this plaint the defendant Council, through their Solicitor, Mr. S. A. Walker, put in a written statement which sets out that the suit is not maintainable by reason of Sections 101 and 262 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, as amended in 1887, the said Act having been complied with in substance and effect in the imposition of such tax, and further that the suit was not maintainable by reason of Sections 101 and 35 of the said Act, as this Court or any Civil Court had no jurisdiction to try a suit contesting the incidence of a tax lawfully imposed under the provisions of the Act. Defendants further contend that the Gouncil is not bound to accept the letting value of the plaint house on information supplied by the plaintiff, and further that the plaintiff, in a letter of hers dated the 18th January, 1906, requested the Council to assess her house on Rs. 140 per mensem, ex furniture; that the plaintiff had not appealed to the Council against the Chairman's assessment and therefore did not exhaust the remedies open to her; that she has suffered no damages, and that in any case thedameges claimed are excessive and the defendents pray that the plaint may be dismissed with costs.

The case came on yesterday for settlement of issues when Mr. L. W. Schmidt, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. S. A. Walker, Solicitor for the Municipal Council.

Mr. Schmidt, in opening, his case contended, on the question of jurisdiction raised, that 19 Calcutta and 24 and 27 Madras were cases in which Civil Courts interfered as the provisions of the Municipal Act had not been complied with in substance and effect, and that the first of the cases quoted was on all fours with his case. He said that in Mrs. Jenning's case the general principles of taxation had been departed from. He would show that the actual rent in the case of other houses had been accepted for purposes of assessment, but that in Mr. Jennings case, while her house let for Rs. 150 she was assessed on Rs. 175 per mensem. He argued that on the general principles of taxation Mrs. Jennings had been made to pay from 19 to 25 per cent. on the actual rent she received, whereas the Act only allowed the Council to levy a maximum tax of 16⅔ per cent.

In answer to questions by the Court, Mr. Walker said that Mrs. Jennings paid tax on an assessment she had fixed herself (on Rs. 150 less a 20 per cent. furniture deduction), but according to the Council's assessment, on a basis of Rs. 140 ex furniture, a sum of Rs. 23-10 remained due to the Council, for which certain furniture was distrained from "St. Mary's" and sold for Rs. 31 and the balance returned to Mrs. Jennings Mr. Walker, after going into the facts of the case said Mrs. Jennings had not appealed to the Council against the Chairman's assessment and that she could even have appealed to Government under Section 35 of the Act. Mr. Walker contended that the whole dispute was one as to assessment and asked for a preliminary issue to be tried on the question of jurisdiction.

The Court held it to be a mixed question of law and fact, in order to decide whether the general principles of taxation had been departed from and whether the Council had or had not complied with the provision of the Act in substance and effect, and framed the following issues, fixing the 25th November for the further hearing :—

I. Whether the suit is not maintainable by reason of Section 35, 101 and 262 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884.

II. Whether the defendant Council acted in excess of its powers under the Madras District Municipalities Act in imposing and levying a tax of Rs. 138-9-7 on the plaintiff for "St. Mary's" for the first half of the official year, 1908-09, or whether it complied in substance and effect with the provisions of the said Act in doing so.

III. Whether such tax was assessed on a monthly rental in excess of what the defendant Council was bound to adopt under the District Municipalities Act, which the plaintiff says should have been Rs. 150 per month, less a deduction of 20 per cent. for furniture.

IV. Whether the distraint of the furniture for the tax in excess of the amount paid by the plaintiff was illegal by reason of the tax for which the distraint was made being illegal.

V. Whether the tax in question includes a tax on the water rate and is therefore illegal.

VI. Whether the action of the defendant Council in imposing and levying the tax in question is a fraud on a power.

VII. What damages, if any, is the plaintiff entitled to recover.

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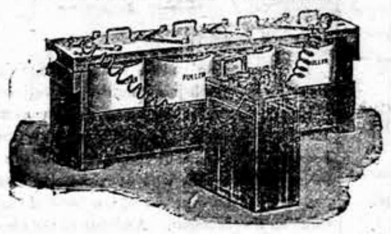

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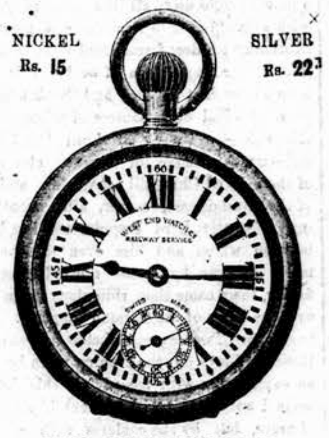

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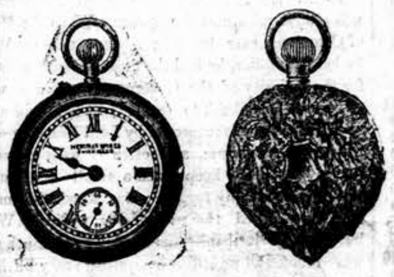

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There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE
to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPER & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

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INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
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W. H. THORNS & CO.,
13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
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BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 11/16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16		1-16
do. in New York ...	51 1/4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2		
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2		
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200 „
Imports	...21,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·00+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·73	4·65	4·64	4·63	4·23
	+01		unchgd.	

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63
	+01		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	91,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	76,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ...	16,000 „
Do to Continent	17,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·40+05.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·95+10
Do. do. March 8·76+10
} Advanced on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand and on commission house buying.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·78+14
Do. do. March 8·72+14
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53¾ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship Nominal.

Brown Cawnpore, 47 5/8 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 10 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 6 1-2d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£73
Yellow Metal	...6 3/16d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
4 Bundles Rs....	Rs. 8,000	Verawal.	S.E.A. Alfazal

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent,	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent,	„	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent.	„	22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	„	14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Being Council Bill day the Banks as usual close early for exchange business. The Market opened steady to firm at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand at which there was no enquiry, and we think 1-32 better could be done with business. Bills could exceptionally be placed at 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight credits but most Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	188 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	187
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 95 1-16 ready and 95 for the settlement and closes steady at these quotations. A small business is reported in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is steady at 95 1-16 ready and 94 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·1
1st Settlement	„ 95·0

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 23 5-8 ready and 23 9-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 down at 51 1-4. Locally the market has been firmer in tone, especially for near delivery. The ready rate opened at 61 7-16 ex duty but on Bazaar buying has improved to 61 11-16. Forward quotations close as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	61	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to a printer's error, the Ginners' figures for 1904, as given in our comparative table yesterday, read 9,418,000 bales instead of 6,418,000 (Six million four hundred and eighteen thousand) bales, the latter figures being the correct ones.

In sympathy with the better advices from the American markets prices opened steadier at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but there has been little enquiry at the advance, as exporters are almost out of the market. At the closes rates are slightly easier as under.

For ready cotton there was again a moderate demand at Colaba by shippers and Mills Sales aggregating about 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	226 1-4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203-4	„
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	„
Fine M. G. Mattia	189	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	„
Fine M. G. Khandeisn	188	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	180 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	168	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 Bales
Total Imports	21,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·77	4·68	4·65	4·67
+04	+03	+02	+04

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·63	4·66	4·66	4·66	4·66
+03		+03		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with some improvement in the demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
May	„ 7 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed —
The market is firm with a moderate enquiry, and we quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.
„ Brown Delhi, Apl-May...	„ 7 13 0 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs. 46 0 0
Mimbara	„ 46 8 0
White Khandeish	„ 47 0 0

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0 Tone steady

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... 6 13 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
Jan.-Feb ... . Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c., Apl-May „ 5 12 0 „
Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	66
Indian Specie Bank ...	51 1-2

Mills :—

David	432 1-2
Kohinoor	812 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,365 Deo.

Presses :—

New Mofussil	675
Volkart's United	490

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	383 3/4 C. D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	426 1-4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	... 911	bales.
Wheat	... 2,552	cwts.
Linseed	... 2,108	„
Rapeseed	nil	
Gingellyseed	... 10,720	„
Poppyseed	... 26	„
Groundnuts	... 237	„
Castorseed	... 5,759	„
Rice	...39,419	„
Myrabollams	... 3,128	„
Cottonseed	... 4,843	„
Mowraseed	... 3,530	„
Gram	... 4,246	„
Joowar	... 507	„
Maize	... nil.	

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 28.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 28th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 0	£0 0 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs ..	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 0 0
Glentock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 13 9	£4 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 3
Ooregam (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 3	£1 2 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 8 6	£0 9 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	66
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 „	1,495
Bank of Madras......	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..........	100	100	14 „	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£17½ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	365
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,785
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David	250	250	20	432 1/2
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Balloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.............	500	500	25	812½
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,365
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,410
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile...............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort..................	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley.....	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	132½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	675
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld..........	500	500	40	480
Wardhwan G. & P....	15	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	582½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¼	c.o 13½
Rack Bay Bath.........	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,175
Bombay Burma New Issue..............	625	675	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 156 129
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	383 3-4 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 80	xd.410
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co........	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivrajpur Syndicate.........	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	22 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	pom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	610

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

IT seems to me only a few weeks ago since I met Lord Tweedmouth just outside the National Liberal Club and discussed with him certain events in the House of Commons. Something very stupid had been done by someone connected with the Government—I forget now what it was—and I was greatly struck with the extreme shrewdness of his observations on the incident. And one of the observations which, coming from him had a special significance, was that if Ministers made mistakes it must largely be the fault of the Whips, for it was their duty to keep their chief thoroughly well informed as to what was the state of feeling in the Party, and to guide the Ministerial course accordingly, He was not the man to say it or even to suggest it, but what one could gather from the conversation was that if he had been in his old place as Chief Whip, the Prime Minister would have had different advice.

THE MEUX DISASTER

I do not know the whole inner history of Lord Tweedmouth's breakdown, but a good deal of it is so public that it can be alluded to without any want of decorum or good feeling. It is notorious that he was one of the biggest shareholders in the well-known brewery of Meux. His income must have been at one time. something like thirty or forty thousand a year from his share in the concern. And then one fine day, Lord Tweedmouth had to face the appalling fact that his gigantic holding was quite worthless, and that this great income had come to an end. To a man brought up to all the ease of great wealth, with a great house in Park Lane, a great house in Scotland, with deer forests, and all those other golden gifts of our Englishmen of wealth, this must have been a blow that stunned and shook him to the depths. He had other sources of private grief as well. His wife—a sister of Lord Randolph Churchill—was a woman of great cleverness, and of the marked Churchill character, and she died of the dread disease, cancer, after months of suffering. Recently Lord Tweedmouth lost his mother, between whom and him even this sacred tie was made stronger by intense mutual affection. And, finally, there came that ridiculous storm in a teapot over the letter of the German Emperor. I happened to see Lord Tweedmouth just as he was entering the House of Lords on the evening when he was to give an explanation with regard to this letter. Then again I was struck, not by his exhibition of any want of nerve, but by the coolness with which he took the situation. I would have said that there was no politician I knew whose nerve was more proof against disaster than his. And hearing his statement in the House of Lords afterwards, I was struck by its perfect equanimity. And yet it was all within a few weeks of the collapse which has come.

A GREAT WHIP.

To an old Parliamentarian, Lord Tweedmouth will always remain as the greatest Whip the House of Commons ever knew in modern times. When he held the office, he had the most difficult of tasks; for the majority of the Government—it was when Gladstone came back to power in 1892, and afterwards when he was succeeded by Lord Rosebery—was forty as a maximum, and often it went down to half-a-dozen. To keep such a small and such a heterogeneous body together, was a task that might well have defied the wit of any ordinary Whip, but Mr. Marjoribanks—as Lord Tweedmouth then was—seemed to regard it as quite an easy business. He was always the same—always tranquil, smiling, and yet he could be very stiff and very firm; and when any group of the many groups into which the Ministerial ranks were divided became somewhat obstreperous, he could tell them to go to unmentionable quarters and, by defying them, bring them to heel. And he always managed to get his own way while always remaining suave, tranquil, with his everlasting smile. I saw these remarkable qualities of his put to a severe test one night in the Lobby of the House of Commons. It was just after the resignation of Gladstone, and while the question of his successor was still supposed to be trembling in the balance.

AN INTERVIEW THAT MADE HISTORY.

There was a very strong section amongst the Liberals who were violently opposed to the Premiership of Lord Rosebery, and were equally strong in their desire that the office should be given to Sir William Harcourt. The leader of the revolt was Mr. Labouchere ; but he was not by any means without powerful backing. And one evening I saw a strange portent in the Lobby, Almost as by a common and immediate impulse, a group was formed, then there were some heated words, and finally the group, acting with some of the irresponsibility and irresistible impulse of a crowd, formed themselves there and then into a deputation and went straight to Mr. Marjoribanks. Mr. Marjoribanks was standing in the Lobby immediately outside the entrance inte the room where the Whips do their business ; and thus it came to pass that the whole public which was assembled in the Lobby had the unique chance of seeing a grave political event and an interview that made history taking place before their very eyes.

DIPLOMACY.

I also—when I realised what was going on—watched Mr. Majoribanks with intentness ; but there was nothing in his face to betray either his own thoughts or his own knowledge. He listened, and smiled, and the more the deputation spoke and the more angry it became, the more he smiled. And then he simply answered that, of course, he would have to represent the views of the deputation in the proper quarters, and the sly dog knew that Lord Rosebery was in point of fact already Prime Minister.

THE HAND OF FATE.

This was a dramatic moment in the career of Lord Tweed mouth, but it was not perhaps as dramatic and certainly not as tragic as another which belonged to the same epoch. The promotion of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership involved, of course, certain Ministerial changes, and one of the changes expected by everybody was a Cabinet offer for Mr. Majoribanks if he desired it. He was one night walking with Lord Rosebery in Berkeley Square. Lord Rosebery is one of those restless and haunted beings that must always be in movement, and doubtless the two were debating what should be done with regard to the distribution of offices, and the place of Mr. Marjoribanks in the House of Commons was doubtless one of the topics debated. And, all the while, grim destiny was setting all these fine calculations at nought; Mr. Marjoribanks, though he did not know it, had already ceased to be a member of the House of Commons. His father died suddenly, and at the very moment, I believe, when the son was sauntering through Berkeley Square with Lord Rosebery. And Mr. Marjoribanks was called by that name no more, he had succeeded to the Peerage—that heritage of woe to most active and young politicians, as fatal to their power of reaching their true political stature as the Elysian fields to the valour of Achilles or the craft of Ulysses.

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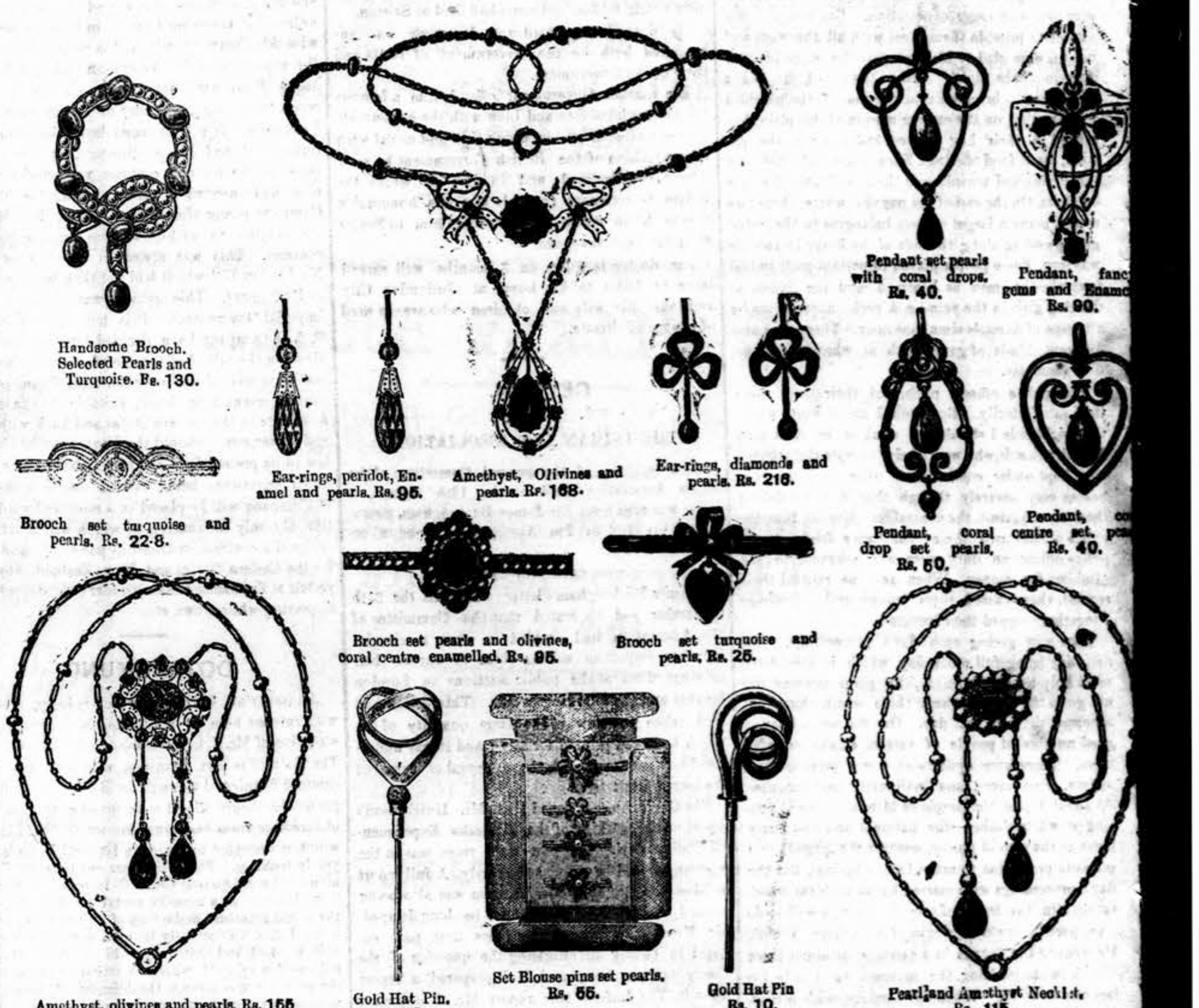

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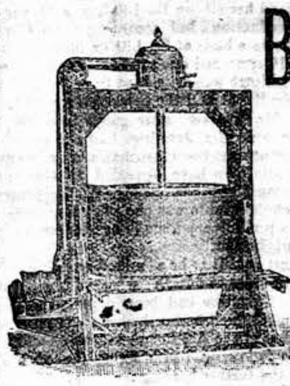

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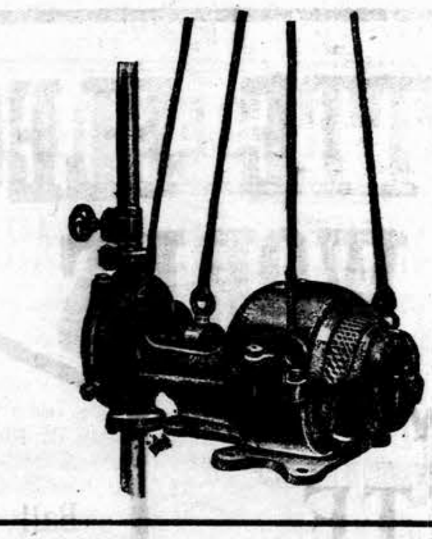

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